

WAR UPS BILLIONAIRE FIRMS' ASSETS TO \$147,781,904,851

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WEATHER

Rain,
Then
Clearing

Daily Worker

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Cloak Bosses Back Down; Strike Settled

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RHEE AIDE ADMITS GRAFT KILLED 50,000 DRAFTEES

PUSAN, Korea, June 13.—More than 50,000 conscripts in the fascist army training camps of south Korea have died of starvation and disease caused by officers' graft, it was admitted yesterday by Sun Min Ho, high official in Syngman Rhee's National Assembly.

Sun Min Ho, chairman of the Assembly's Interior Affairs and Security Committee, reported that 80 percent of the fewer than 350,000 survivors of these slave camps were "physical wrecks, incapable of labor." He admitted that several hundred thousand of these draftees had deserted.

The mass deaths and suffering, he added, were caused by profiteering of "corrupt officers" of the national guard. He said an investigation showed more than \$2,000,000 appropriated for this military training was missing.

Details of a gruesome 300-mile death march which draftees were forced to make last December were disclosed by Sun Min Ho. During the three weeks of the march, in bitter snow, about 300,000 either died or deserted.

"At least that many men are not accounted for," he said.

The camps had no heat, he said, and the men bound themselves with rags and straw mats. No bedding or clothing was issued.

TRENTON 6 CASE GOES TO JURY

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BULLETIN

The jury in Trenton was still out last night as the final edition of the Daily Worker went to press. Several hundred people stood outside in the rain after 4 p.m. when the courthouse was closed. At 8:30 p.m. they were let in and filled the courtroom and the corridors waiting for the verdict.

High Court Ruling Hit at Official Virginia Bill of Rights Ceremony

Special to the Daily Worker

RICHMOND, Va., June 13.—Behind the Supreme Court decision condemning the Communist leaders to prison is a "fear of ideas" which is doing violence to the Bill of Rights, Dr. Julian P. Boyd, Librarian at Princeton University, declared here yesterday on the 175th anniversary of the Virginia Declaration of Rights. On the same speakers' platform from which Dr. Boyd assailed the Supreme Court decision and the 'loyalty' oaths were Gov. John S. Battle of Virginia, Sen. Harry S. Byrd (D-Va) and two former governors, Colgate Darden and William Tuck.

Speaking at the unveiling of an historic mural in the State Library lobby, Dr. Boyd warned that the freedoms championed by Thomas Jefferson and other great Virginians are threatened by a "mounting wave of hysteria."

The speaker, who is editor of the 50-volume collected edition of Jefferson's work now in progress, said the dissenting opinion of Justice Douglas kept faith with Jefferson while the majority decision was an example of the "wave of hysteria."

"Eight days ago, Mr. Justice Douglas delivered a dissenting

opinion that rejected with clear common sense the idea that a handful of Communists could create such a danger to the United States as to justify the most extensive invasion yet made in the rights guaranteed by the First Amendment," said Dr. Boyd.

"We have been seized in a mounting wave of hysteria," he told the audience. "Test oaths of increasing severity are being required of public servants, teachers, librarians and others, and are being proposed even as a condition precedent for those about to enter professions or trades. Books are being banned or suppressed not because they contravene laws but because of the ideas they contain.

"American citizens may be deprived of livelihood or even of their liberties by ex parte proceedings based on accusations made by anonymous persons. Arraigned at the bar of public opinion, innocent persons may now be required to prove themselves not guilty.

"In many respects we are in danger of doing violence to the letter and the spirit of the Bill of Rights."

The mural unveiled depicted the signing of the Virginia Declaration of Rights on June 12, 1776. It was painted by Julian Binford, Virginia artist.



JEFFERSON
He wrote Virginia's
Declaration of Rights

Packing Union Officials Ask Rehearing on II

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THE SUPREME COURT DECISION—3rd Article

Doubletalk in a Circle

By Elizabeth Gurley Flynn

WHEN SIX JUSTICES of the U. S. Supreme Court took the axe to the first and fifth amendments of the Constitution, in the case of the 11 Communist leaders, at the same time they paid fulsome lip service to both amendments. Speaking of the Smith Act, the Vinson opinion remarks:



"Congress did not intend to eradicate the free discussion of political theories, to destroy the traditional rights of Americans to discuss and evaluate ideas without fear of governmental sanction."

Again of the Smith Act, he said:

"It is directed at advocacy not discussion."

Speaking of "the inherent value of free discourse" the judges hastily add, however, that "this is not an unlimited, unqualified right but

that the societal value of speech must on occasion be subordinated to other values and considerations," whatever that means. Whose values and what considerations?

They proudly refer to their own opinion in the A.C.A. vs. Douds case, on the Taft-Hartley oath:

"The First Amendment requires one be permitted to believe what he will. It requires that one be permitted to advocate what he will unless there is a clear and present danger that a substantial public evil will result therefrom."

But after all this, they make their big detour away from what they curiously label "a short-hand phase" of Holmes and Brandeis.

"We are in accord with the court below, which affirmed the trial court's finding that a requisite danger existed."

This was the question, remember, which Judge Medina reserved for himself to determine, and which he arbitrarily excluded from the jury's consideration. It was Judge Medina who de-

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Packing Unionists Ask Rehearing on 11

CHICAGO, June 13.—More than 100 local union officers, executive board members and shop stewards coming from almost every packinghouse plant in Chicago—including the Big Three, Armour, Swift and Wilson—have signed a petition addressed to Supreme Court Justices Minton, Frankfurter and Jackson urging a rehearing in the case of the 11 leaders of the Communist Party.

The petition reads:

"We, the undersigned, officers and stewards in Chicago locals of the United Packinghouse Workers of America (CIO) request that you use your good office to re-hear the case of the 11 Communist leaders upon which decision was rendered last June 4.

"We feel the majority decision in the case should be reconsidered because it upholds the Smith Act of 1940, which we believe to be unconstitutional. The decision negates the right of free speech guaranteed in the First Amendment to our U. S. Constitution.

"While not necessarily in agreement with the views of the defendants, we feel that to deny freedom of speech, press or association to any group or individual is to destroy the basis of democracy. The test of democracy is tolerance of unpopular views. We must not allow current hysteria to sweep away our liberties and lead to thought control. We trust you will give the above your serious consideration."

Chicago Notables

CHICAGO, June 13.—The Civil Rights Congress of Illinois this week reported rising opposition to the Supreme Court's Smith Act decision. Professional, civic and business leaders called on President Truman to help win a rehearing of the case.

Dean John B. Thompson, Rockefeller Memorial Chapel, University of Chicago, stated, "My fundamental concern in this decision is well summarized by the dissenting opinion of Justice Hugo Black."

From Sullivan, Ind., Circuit Court Judge Norval K. Harris said: "In my opinion, history will record the dissenting opinions of Justices Black and Douglas as the only opinions based on respect for the Constitution and in sympathy with Jeffersonian Democracy."

Rev. Armand Guerrero, pastor of the Mayfair Methodist Church: "People should be convicted for what they do, not for their alleged opinions or political views."

Rev. Joseph M. Evans, Metropolitan Community Church, agreed with Justice Black and Justice Douglas in their "evidently well-founded dissent."

Rev. William T. Baird, pastor of the Essex Community Church, felt that "the majority of the Supreme Court have judicially concluded that liberty and freedom can no longer be permitted in the United States."

Rabbi Samuel Samuel Teitelbaum, director of the Hiller Foundation, Northwestern University, Rev. Marion S. Riley, former chairman of the NAACP and pastor of the Gorham Methodist Church; Dr. A. Eustace Haydon, head of the Chicago Ethical Society; Dr. Boris Rubenstein, and attorney Richard Westbrook united in stating:

"We call upon the American people to urge a rehearing of this case, to the end that freedom of speech and conscience will be restored."

100 at Philadelphia Rally

PHILADELPHIA, June 13. — One hundred people at a rally at the Philadelphia Council of the Arts, Sciences and Professions supported a

resolution of the National Council of the ASP calling for a review of the Supreme Court decision on the 11 Communist leaders.

The Civil Rights Congress here reports that immediately after the announcement of the decision, over 200 people sent individual postcards to President Truman, urging him to intercede for a review. The same night, over 800 people at a rally sponsored by the Progressive Party, supported a statement by former Rep. Vito Marcantonio that the people of America will change this decision as they changed the Dred Scott decision.

A rally planned for Wednesday, June 20, at which Howard Fast will speak, is expected to push the fight for a rehearing.

American Slav Congress

The national committee of the American Slav Congress yesterday urged the President to seek a Supreme Court rehearing of the case of the 11 leaders of the Communist Party. The wire, signed by Prof. John Marsalka, president; Stanley Nowak, national secretary, and George Pirinsky, executive secretary, declared:

"The national committee of the American Slav Congress, expressing the stand of democratic Slavic Americans throughout the country, urges you to use your influence to secure a rehearing of this case and restore basic constitutional rights."

Furniture Workers

The executive board of Local 140, Bedding, Curtain and Drapery Workers of the United Furniture Workers, CIO, called on President Truman yesterday to urge a rehearing on the Smith Act.

Speaking for 2,500 members of Local 140, Alex Sirota, manager, wrote Truman:

"As an organization of labor we are deeply concerned with preserving every constitutional guarantee of our freedom to speak and to organize for our economic and political welfare."

The Australian Communist Party has cabled its condemnation of the Supreme Court verdict in the case of the American Communist leaders, it was announced yesterday.

A law that sought to outlaw the Australian CP was declared unconstitutional by the highest court in Australia after a campaign waged by Australian trade unions.

In a cable to Gus Hall, national secretary of the CPUSA, Lance Sharkey, general secretary of the Australian CP, declared:

"The Central Committee of the Australian Communist Party protests against the savage prison sentences on leaders of the Communist Party, U.S.A. and militant workers. We regard these as part of aggressive war preparations of U.A. imperialists and as exposing the emptiness of claims of the imperialists concerning American democracy and way of life.

"The 11 Communist leaders are the most vigorous, outspoken opponents of the criminal plans of the warmongers, which is the crime for which they are being prosecuted.

"On behalf of the militant workers and peace fighters of Australia, we demand their release and express solidarity with the peace-loving toiling people of the U. S. A. in our common fight for the preservation of world peace."

Negro Scientist's Home Bombed Again

CHICAGO, June 13.—A dynamite bomb was thrown today at the 15-room home of Dr. Percy Julian, famous Negro research chemist. Suburban Oak Park police said the

attack "undoubtedly" was the work of white supremacist elements.

The bomb tore a hole in the front lawn. No one was injured. Julian and his wife were out of town, but his two children and a maid were sleeping inside.

It was the second bomb thrown at Julian's home since he purchased the building last year. An incendiary bomb had previously been tossed through a window while he was having the house redecorated.

Julian was credited with synthesizing compound "S" from soya beans and with discovering cheaper, more efficient methods for obtaining cortisone. Both are life-giving drugs that have aided in the control of many diseases.

Gang Murders Buenos Aires Communist

BUENOS AIRES, June 13. — Francisco Blanco, 30, metal worker and local secretary of the Communist Party in suburban Patricios, was killed Monday night by a band of 12 men, it was made known here yesterday.

An attack last Saturday night on the Communist headquarters in suburban Flores was also reported by the Argentine Communist Party.

Chicago Union Man Tortured, Then Murdered

CHICAGO, June 13.—Assassins apparently tortured John Jankovsky, member of a local Teamsters' union, before they shot him to death, police said today.

In reconstructing the crime, they said Jankovsky was tortured with a knife and his right arm was dislocated before five bullets were fired into his head and two into his chest. The slayers apparently sought to get information from him, officers said.

Jankovsky's body was found in a ditch near suburban Hinsdale yesterday.

Since 1944, five business agents of Local 705 have been bombed, fired on, beaten or tortured and two officials of other locals have been bombed and threatened.

Jankovsky was the second victim to die.

Police said Jankovsky was kidnapped and bound with a sash cord before the torture started. Then, they said, a knife blade was thrust eight inches into his chest just below the heart.

Afterward, a large piece of adhesive tape was placed over the wound to stop the bleeding until the kidnapers were ready to shoot him, police said. His arm also was dislocated before he was slain, they said.

Gov't Says It Probes Lobby for Chiang

WASHINGTON, June 13.—The Justice Department already has begun an investigation of the "Chiang Lobby" to determine whether it has made illegal attempts to influence opinion for Chiang Kai-shek's Kuomintang gang, it was disclosed today.

Department officials would say only that the China lobby is "under active study" by the Criminal Division. If the evidence warrants, prosecution would be possible under the Lobbyist Registration Act or the Foreign Agents Registration Statute.

Boss McCarran Calls SACB to Secret Confab

By Harry Raymond

WASHINGTON, June 13.—The Subversive Activities Control Board hearings to outlaw the Communist Party were abruptly recessed today when Sen. Pat McCarran summoned the board members for questioning before a closed hearing of the Senate Judiciary subcommittee.

Since the board was appointed by President Truman last November, and throughout the seven weeks of hearings, the McCarran committee has refused to confirm the nominations.

This, and testimony at the hearings that the board members were held under surveillance of a committee investigator, brought charges from the Communist Party that the McCarran committee was "poling" the hearings. The board, however, rejected a motion by the Party to halt the hearings at least until the nominations are confirmed.

The board's chairman, Seth W. Richardson, did not appear at today's Senate committee hearing. He resigned his post last week, effective June 30, giving poor health as the reason. But he significantly pointed out in his letter of resignation that the McCarran committee had refused to confirm him.

President Truman has not yet named Richardson's successor.

Called by McCarran for questioning were Charles M. LoFollette, chairman of the hearing panel, and SACB members Peter Campbell Brown, Dr. Kathryn McHale and David J. Coddre.

McCarran last week voiced satisfaction over Richardson's resignation and said the SACB chairman's action might lead to confirmation of the remaining board members.

The Senator, who is author of the police state law, also indicated growing satisfaction over the kangaroo court manner in which LaFollette has been conducting the hearings since the latter resigned and then returned to conduct the frameup.

Coming — June 24

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THE WORKER

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Wedemeyer Howls For Bombing of RR Run by USSR-China

By Rob F. Hall

WASHINGTON, June 13.—Lt. Gen. Albert C. Wedemeyer today urged on the Senate his recommendation that the U. S. bomb the Chinese Eastern and Southern Manchurian railroads, jointly operated by the USSR and the Chinese People's Government.

"That might result in war," declared the general who has now emerged as the world's No. 1 atomanic. "It is a calculated risk that personally I would recommend, we accept."

Thus the logic of Truman's Administration's aggression against Korea has traveled the full circle from troops-to-Korea to the MacArthur plan for spreading the war to China to the Wedemeyer plan to spread it to the Soviet Union.

Despite the obvious fact that the cold-blooded recommendation of Wedemeyer would mean opening the flood gates for World War III, the members of the Senate Committees before which he testified expressed no protest and made no objection to his monstrous war incitement.

These two Manchurian railroads are eastern terminals of the Trans-Siberian Railroad. They were dealt with in the Yalta accord of February, 1945, signed by Stalin,

FDR and Churchill. It was agreed that there should be established a "joint Soviet-Chinese operating company, it being understood that the preeminent interests of the Soviet Union shall be safeguarded and that China shall retain full sovereignty in Manchuria."

The Chinese Nationalist Government accepted these proposals in the Sino-Soviet treaty signed in Moscow later that year. In a subsequent Soviet-Chinese treaty signed by the USSR and the Chinese People's Government in February, 1950, the Soviet Government agreed to return complete control of the railroads to China when the Japanese peace treaty is signed or, in any case, by the end of 1952.

The incendiary scheme which Wedemeyer tossed off today was merely one of a series with which he has punctuated his three days in the "witness" chair.

On Monday he proposed that the U. S. break off diplomatic re-

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Dewey Probe Ducks Dope-Politics Ties

By Michael Singer

Gov. Dewey's teen-age dope addict inquiry yesterday ducked the obvious tie-up between the narcotics syndicate and the bookie and gambling rings involving underworld leaders, police officials and political bigshots. Instead, Attorney General Nathaniel Gold-

stein, conducting the probe, concentrated on producing revelations of "orgies" to make sensational newspaper copy.

Shock, perversion, sex and morbidity, each following the other with sledge-hammer impact, marked the tape-recording testimony of teen-age drug addicts at the second day of the state probe here. The stories of anonymous school youth as it poured out of the sound machine in squeaky, high-pitched and tremulous voices pointed up the existence of a dope syndicate operating in school classrooms, playgrounds, lunch-rooms and under the eyes of the police.

While 15-year-olds told of "reefer" jags and heroin parties and an ominous note of racism and anti-

Negro smear tactics were injected into the hearings, Goldstein made no effort to summon police officials, narcotic squad detectives, underworld figures or political payoff agents to tell the real story of the narcotic crime horror in New York City.

The scratchy street noises of the recording tape—many of the youthful addicts were quizzed in school playgrounds — and the immature tenor voices of the witnesses gave a morbid incongruity to the session. It was apparent that some of them had been prodded or rehearsed into giving testimony that would create an anti-Negro "crime wave" atmosphere to the probe.

One youth, prodded by the questioner, said he had been "picked up" by police who asked

him "what were you doing talking with the colored boys?"

A 15-year-old student told of narcotic "jags" in the school lunchroom, boiler room and on the roof. He was asked by the investigator:

"About 90 percent of the colored boys, about 40 percent of the white," the boy replied.

This was about the third time during the tape recording testimony that this type of racist, Negro-baiting evidence was given. Since tape recorders can be re-played and re-recorded so that the witness answers in exactly the way his questioner desires, observers saw in this repeated chauvinism a blatant attempt to smear Negro students and the Harlem community and divert the hearing from

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Trenton Frame-Up Case in Jury's Hands

By Abner W. Berry

TRENTON, N. J., June 13.—The case of the six Negroes charged with murder was given to an all-white jury of six women and six men today. The jury was charged with returning three possible verdicts for each of the six defendants guilty of murder in the

first degree with a mandatory death sentence; guilty of murder in the first degree with jury-imposed life sentence; and a verdict of not guilty.

The defendants are: Ralph Cooper, Collis English, McKinley Forrest, John McKenzie, James Thorpe and Horace Wilson. The st. men are charged with the Jan. 27, 1948, robbery-killing of William Horner, 72, a Trenton store-keeper.

The jury, who had heard yesterday an emotional appeal by Prosecutor Mario H. Volpe for death sentences for the men, heard Judge Ralph J. Smalley review the 15 weeks of testimony.

Judge Smalley, in his charge, made some significant omissions.

He did not remind the jury that:

• Police testimony revealed that suspects were originally described as "light complected," very young men, whereas five of the six defendants are dark-complexioned Negroes.

• No robbery was reported to the police in the Horner case and the police did not mention the word "robbery" in any of their early alarms.

• Mrs. Elizabeth McGuire Horner, who was assaulted at the time her common-law husband was killed, testified that she bit one of her attackers on the finger, lacerating it. None of the defendants has a blemish on his finger.

• Mrs. Horner could not iden-

tify four of the defendants in a police lineup on Feb. 7, 1948, and said in court that "they were not the men."

Objections to the charge were made by defense counsel in a half-hour conference out of hearing of the jury and spectators.

Despite a steady drizzle and overcast skies, the courtroom was filled at 9:30 this morning and after the jury went out this afternoon, knots of spectators stood in the corridors and on the walk around the courthouse, discussing the case while awaiting a verdict. Most of those keeping the vigil were Negro. The press representation expanded today beyond facilities provided and photographers and their equipment were to be seen throughout the first floor of the building.

The choice of the 12 jurors out of the 14 who had heard the entire case was made by drawing 12 names from a jury box by the court clerk. The 12 jurors chosen were Edward B. Kerr, Jr., 28, postal employe and Coast Guard veteran; Miss Eleanor V. Weld, 30, Princeton Librarian; Horace N. Stevenson, Sr., salesman; Mrs. Beatrice A. Doran, housewife and grandmother; Mrs. Irene Case, young Canadian-born housewife and mother; Henry Schmidt, 60-year-old farmer; Mrs. Anna Toth a grandmother; Mrs. Alyce F. Spellman, young war widow; Hubert J. Kelch, youthful bookkeeper; John J. Kelly, middle-aged post office foreman; Robert J. Nolan, young state highway engineer, and Mrs. Ruth Boss, housewife. Kerr was chosen foreman of the jury. The two alternates who must remain sequestered until a verdict is rendered are: Mrs. Ida Kagan, housewife and Jewish charity worker and Mrs. Cora Biesecker, elderly widow.

There was a tense moment during the drawing of the names when the clerk read the name of "Horace N. Stevenson," twice. Once as Number Six and again as Number Nine. Jude Smalley yelled excitedly at the clerk: "Take your time! Get yourself organized!" A buzz of speculation went through the court as it was recalled by constant observers that Stevenson

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PEACE FESTIVAL COMES TO MANHATTAN CENTER FRIDAY

Friday night's Peace Festival at the Manhattan Center will focus attention on the need for support of the Johnson resolution in this crucial hour and will serve to mobilize mass delegations to the Chicago Peace Congress, American Women for Peace, sponsors of the affair, said yesterday.

Endorsement of the aims of the Friday night rally came yesterday from the Greater New York Negro Labor Council.

Ferdinand Smith, Council executive secretary, said, "The Peace Festival is the kind of cultural activity that all of labor should rally to for, with war and reaction, the culture of the people cannot flower. The survival of the people's culture is synonymous with a peaceful world."

Paul Robeson, who is starring in the Festival, will sing a special tribute to Willie McGee, accompanied by Laura Duncan, Betty Sanders, Hope Foye, Osborne Smith and Ernie Lieberman.

Miss Foye will also sing her famous Spring Song. Three new songs from China, France and Israel will have their first performance in this country, sung in their respective languages.

New dances, specially arranged for the occasion, will be performed by the Dniro Ukrainian Dancers, the Ai-Ye Trio and the Yugoslav Folk Dancers.

War Swells Billionaire Firms' Assets to \$147,781,904,851

The number of corporations with assets of a billion dollars or more increased last year to 58, a survey showed yesterday. The number of these billion-dollar firms increased rapidly immediately after the U.S. attack on Korea, and total assets of these companies rose by 8 percent over 1949, to the sum of \$147,781,904,851.

By contrast with the 1949 record, when 11 of the members reported a decline in assets, all of the present 58 members improved their positions in 1950.

The huge Bell system showed a rise of nearly \$801 million to sustain its position at the head of the parade with assets of more than \$11.5 billion. It was joined in the \$10 billion class by Metropolitan Life Insurance Co. which bettered its 1949 position by some \$645 million.

General Motors expanded its assets to \$3.4 billion, an increase of about \$620 million.

Bank of America showed a rise of some \$613 million and Prudential Life \$599 million.

THE 58 COMPANIES

Billion-dollar companies, with their 1950 assets, compared with 1949, follow:

Company	Dec. 31, 1950	Dec. 31, 1949
Bell System	\$11,575,966,807	\$10,775,234,113
Metropolitan Life	10,338,071,651	9,707,947,683
Prudential Life	8,924,379,362	8,325,414,772
Bank of America	6,863,358,214	6,250,402,352
Equitable Life Insurance	5,701,864,966	5,269,289,000
National City Bank	5,526,348,028	5,051,988,339
Chase National Bank	5,283,011,759	4,779,689,820
New York Life Insurance	4,907,729,002	4,674,990,644
Standard Oil (N. J.)	4,187,994,173	3,816,044,661
General Motors	3,444,195,961	2,824,074,217

John Hancock Mutual Life	2,959,942,982	2,696,506,366
Guaranty Trust	2,940,419,604	2,730,574,964
U. S. Steel	2,829,186,168	2,556,365,712
Manufacturers Trust Co.	2,772,539,261	2,451,996,774
First National Bank, Chicago	2,598,909,760	2,461,469,710
Northwestern Mutual Life	2,593,797,397	2,442,654,354
Continental Illinois Nat'l Bank	2,591,140,455	2,553,106,391
Pennsylvania Railroad	2,345,465,107	2,279,572,398
Mutual Life Insurance	2,143,298,689	2,074,712,400
Travelers Insurance	1,994,887,090	1,879,400,380
E. I. DuPont de Nemours	1,973,663,082	1,748,679,573
Southern Pacific Co.	1,854,220,865	1,760,288,750
New York Central Railroad	1,843,460,756	1,775,040,287
Bank Trust, N. Y.	1,837,554,151	1,624,145,647

(Continued on Page 9)

1,000 Jersey Edison Workers Back Get-Out-of-Korea Plan

ORANGE, N. J., June 13.—The appeal of 1,000 Edison Co. manufacturing workers here to call a halt to the Korean war today was in the hands of Sen. Edwin Johnson (D-Colo.). Petitions collected in the plant after a week's campaign voted by Local 407, United Electrical Workers, were delivered by a delegation to Washington Monday.

The petitions announced support of Johnson's cease-fire in Korea resolution. They were circulated in the Edison plant after a special membership meeting voted 500 to 11 to press the Senate for immediate and favorable action.

Mayor Opens Door To Subway Fare Hike

By Mel Fiske

Mayor Impellitteri yesterday gave the Board of Transportation the green light to increase transit fares. Under the law the Mayor has until July 1 to approve any fare raise recommended by the board. The Mayor set in motion his drive to blitz the fare rise

Bianchi Asks Albany Action On Jobless Aid

State Senator William J. Bianchi (R-ALP), yesterday called on Gov. Dewey to put unemployment insurance on the agenda of the special legislative session, including repeal of the Hughes Brees law. Bianchi made his demand at a rally sponsored by the Ladies Garment Center ALP.

Arthur Schutzer, ALP state executive secretary, pledged "the full support of the ALP to this demand."

Henry Foner, welfare director of the Joint Board, Fur Dressers and Dyers Unions, also spoke.

through in the next two weeks when he told a City Hall press conference he had not ruled out the possibility of fare boosts this year.

It has long been known that the city has built up a supply of millions of 13-cent subway fare tokens. Reports also point to elimination of the 15-cent combination subway-surface line ride.

At the same time, the Mayor kept the CIO Transport Workers Union under his "surrender—or else" ultimatum which has barred the transit workers from obtaining their promised 40-hour week.

The TWU scheduled a "final strike preparation" meeting at its hall, 153 W. 64 St., at 8 p.m. tonight, to prepare for the July 1 strike.

The Mayor sought to shift the burden of the fare increase on the Board of Estimate. He said he would be "guided by the decision

of the Board of Estimate."

Arthur Schutzer, ALP secretary, declared yesterday that the Mayor "is obviously getting set to increase fares before July 1."

Schutzer said that "banking and big real estate interests and their editorial mouthpieces in most of the local press" was directing the boost. He added that the "long overdue 40-hour week must not be used by the Mayor as a device to impose either wage cuts against transit workers or a fare increase," and called for "prompt and united action by all New Yorkers to stop this new fare steal."

Painters' Election Rally

The painters' rank and file of District Council 9 will open its election campaign with a mass meeting Saturday. Sam Rosen, rank and file candidate for secretary-treasurer, will speak. The meeting will be held in Hotel Diplomat, 1:30 p.m.

Rosen, chairman of Bronx Local 905 of the Brotherhood of Painters, will outline a program for restoration of honest unionism.

Rank and file candidates for business agents will also speak. They are Eric Peterson of Local 892; Sam Winn of Local 490, Al Herman, Local 261; Ralph French, Local 454; Louis Peltin, Local 905 and Daniel French, Local 848.

For the first time in years the rightwing forces of the council are split in a three-way race for secretary-treasurer. Martin Rarback, incumbent, is running despite pressure in the rightwing clique against his candidacy. Max Schneider, of Local 442 is rolling up support from rightwing followers.

Arrange Transport to Chicago Peace Event

Arrangements have been completed for transportation to the Peace Congress in Chicago the weekend of June 30, the New York Arrangements Committee announced yesterday.

The special train leaves Pennsylvania Station, 32 Street and Seventh Avenue, on Thursday, June 28, at 6:40 p.m., Daylight Saving Time. Fare is \$45 round trip, and includes bus transportation on arrival in Chicago to the Coliseum where delegates will register.

The return train will leave Chicago on Sunday, July 1, at 2:45 p.m., Chicago time, and will arrive in New York at 9:30 a.m., Monday, New York time.

Tickets for the train are available at the New York Arrangements Committee office, Room 1222, 1186 Broadway. They must be paid for in cash or money order.

Plans for a special bus are also being made. The bus is scheduled to leave Thursday morning, and fare will be \$28.50 round-trip.

The Arrangements Committee urged early purchase of tickets, so that details to provide for everyone can be worked out in ample time. For further information, phone the Committee at MU 6-8927.

Cloak Bosses Back Down; Strike Settled

THE TWO-DAY STRIKE of 65,000 cloak and suit workers was settled last night on substantially the same terms from which the employers backed down Monday. The workers return to work this morning.

The most disputed issue, the basis upon which section shop piece rates should be settled, was left for decision by the impartial chairman of the cloak industry.

The terms agreed upon include:

- Settlement of piecework rates on the premises of the jobber instead, as now, on the premises of each contractor working for the jobber.

- Shifting of section workers to a piece rate basis (but with the basis for settling such rates still to be determined).

- Raising of the antiquated minimums in the contract to levels closer to present day earnings.

- The addition of one percent of the payroll to the welfare fund, to a total of 4½ percent.

- An improvement in the retirement fund and an allowance of 10 percent of the number who retire yearly to consist of disabled workers between 60 and 65.

HOLIDAYS

- Legal holidays for week workers must be insured for them whether they work or not during the week of the holiday. But the addition of Columbus Day to the holidays and extension of election day off to a full day (now only half) was left to the impartial chairman.

- The demand for a 2 percent payroll tax for a severance pay fund was dropped.

The walkout was the first of general character since the 1926 bitterly fought strike. The key demand, which aimed to put section work on an equal pay level with traditional piece rates as applied to whole garments, is still to be determined.

It is the destructive competition between the higher wage (Continued on Page 9)

Mexicans Hit Court Ruling As War Step

By A. B. Magil

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Lombardo declared: "To my information the convicting evidence that the lower court and the Supreme Court considered valid against members of the U.S. Communist Party were works of classics of Marxism: works of Marx Engels, Lenin and Stalin. There was no proof that the leaders of the Communist Party or the Communist Party itself proposed to overthrow the government of their country. The verdict of the Supreme Court should therefore be regarded as an attack on the liberty of expression which served as the banner for the democratic revolution of 1776 out of which the United States was born."

"It is evident that the court's decision forms part of the general program of preparation for a third world war. Some years ago I stated that if the U.S. government decided to pursue a program of world domination on behalf of great monopolies which direct the economic and political life of that country, as a logical prologue to the war, it would have to install a fascist regime in the United States. And this is what is happening."

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LOMBARDO

verdict, the "Yankee imperialists seek to smash the heroic struggle of the North American Communists at the head of their people and of the United States workers in defense of the interests of the working class, against war hysteria and the unleashing of a new war."

The statement calls on all workers and peasants, all peace partisans and all democratic minded people to speak out in "a powerful protest against the infamous crime which the imperialists have committed."

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Plans for the three-day Congress, which have just been worked out at a meeting of the sponsors of the American Peace Crusade in Chicago, provide for the panel discussions by repre-

sentatives of each individual nationality group on Friday, June 29, and a full workshop on problems facing American nationality groups in general on Saturday, June 30.

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Entries, accompanied by a 25-cent fee, should be submitted to the American Peace Crusade, 1186 Broadway, New York.

BLS Reports Food Price Rise Here

Retail food prices in New York City rose 0.7 percent from April 15 to May 15, according to a report issued by the regional office of the U. S. Department of Labor's Bureau of Labor Statistics.

Food prices in the city are now 11.1 percent higher than in June, 1950, and 13 percent higher than a year ago, the report estimated.

Everyday experience of city shoppers proves that the Bureau's figure of a 0.7 percent boost in prices from mid-April to mid-May is extremely conservative and highly inaccurate.

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The Worker		1.50	2.50

Wedemeyer Howls For Bombing of RR Run by USSR-China

By Rob F. Hall

WASHINGTON, June 13.—Lt. Gen. Albert C. Wedemeyer today urged on the Senate his recommendation that the U. S. bomb the Chinese Eastern and Southern Manchurian railroads, jointly operated by the USSR and the Chinese People's Government.

"That might result in war," declared the general who has now emerged as the world's No. 1 atomanic. "It is a calculated risk that personally I would recommend, we accept."

Thus the logic of Truman's Administration's aggression against Korea has traveled the full circle from troops-to-Korea to the MacArthur plan for spreading the war to China to the Wedemeyer plan to spread it to the Soviet Union.

Despite the obvious fact that the cold-blooded recommendation of Wedemeyer would mean opening the flood gates for World War III, the members of the Senate Committees before which he testified expressed no protest and made no objection to his monstrous war incitement.

These two Manchurian railroads are eastern terminals of the Trans-Siberian Railroad. They were dealt with in the Yalta accord of February, 1945, signed by Stalin,

FDR and Churchill. It was agreed that there should be established a joint Soviet-Chinese operating company, it being understood that the preeminent interests of the Soviet Union shall be safeguarded and that China shall retain full sovereignty in Manchuria.

The Chinese Nationalist Government accepted these proposals in the Sino-Soviet treaty signed in Moscow later that year. In a subsequent Soviet-Chinese treaty signed by the USSR and the Chinese People's Government in February, 1950, the Soviet Government agreed to return complete control of the railroads to China when the Japanese peace treaty is signed or, in any case, by the end of 1952.

The incendiary scheme which Wedemeyer tossed off today was merely one of a series with which he has punctuated his three days in the "witness" chair.

On Monday he proposed that the U. S. break off diplomatic re-

(Continued on Page 9)

Dewey Probe Ducks Dope-Politics Ties

By Michael Singer

Gov. Dewey's teen-age dope addict inquiry yesterday ducked the obvious tie-up between the narcotics syndicate and the bookie and gambling rings involving underworld leaders, police officials and political bigshots. Instead, Attorney General Nathaniel Goldstein, conducting the probe, concentrated on producing revelations of "orgies" to make sensational newspaper copy.

Shock, perversion, sex and morbidity, each following the other with sledge-hammer impact, made the tape-recording testimony of teen-age drug addicts at the second day of the state probe here. The stories of anonymous school youth as it poured out of the sound machine in squeaky, high-pitched and tremulous voices pointed up the existence of a dope syndicate operating in school classrooms, playgrounds, lunchrooms and under the eyes of the police.

While 15-year-olds told of "reefer" jags and heroin parties and an ominous note of racism and anti-

Negro smear tactics were injected into the hearings, Goldstein made no effort to summon police officials, narcotic squad detectives, underworld figures or political payoff agents to tell the real story of the narcotic crime horror in New York City.

The scratchy street noises of the recording tape—many of the youthful addicts were quizzed in school playgrounds—and the immature tenor voices of the witnesses gave a morbid incongruity to the session. It was apparent that some of them had been prodded or rehearsed into giving testimony that would create an anti-Negro "crime wave" atmosphere to the probe.

One youth, prodded by the questioner, said he had been "picked up" by police who asked

him "what were you doing talking with the colored boys?"

A 15-year-old student told of narcotic "jags" in the school lunchroom, boiler room and on the roof. He was asked by the investigator: "About 90 percent of the colored boys, about 40 percent of the white," the boy replied.

This was about the third time during the tape recording testimony that this type of racist, Negro-baiting evidence was given. Since tape recorders can be re-played and re-recorded so that the witness answers in exactly the way his questioner desires, observers saw in this repeated chauvinism a blatant attempt to smear Negro students and the Harlem community and divert the hearing from

(Continued on Page 9)

PEACE FESTIVAL COMES TO MANHATTAN CENTER FRIDAY

Friday night's Peace Festival at the Manhattan Center will focus attention on the need for support of the Johnson resolution in this crucial hour and will serve to mobilize mass delegations to the Chicago Peace Congress, American Women for Peace, sponsors of the affair, said yesterday.

Endorsement of the aims of the Friday night rally came yesterday from the Greater New York Negro Labor Council.

Ferdinand Smith, Council executive secretary, said, "The Peace Festival is the kind of cultural activity that all of labor should rally to for, with war and reaction, the culture of the people cannot flower. The survival of the people's culture is synonymous with a peaceful world."

Paul Robeson, who is starring in the Festival, will sing a special tribute to Willie McGee, accompanied by Laura Duncan, Betty Sanders, Hope Foye, Osborne Smith and Ernie Lieberman.

Miss Foye will also sing her famous Spring Song. Three new songs from China, France and Israel will have their first performance in this country, sung in their respective languages.

New dances, specially arranged for the occasion, will be performed by the Dniro Ukrainian Dancers, the Ai-Ye Trio and the Yugoslav Folk Dancers.

War Swells Billionaire Firms' Assets to \$147,781,904,851

The number of corporations with assets of a billion dollars or more increased last year to 58, a survey showed yesterday. The number of these billion-dollar firms increased rapidly immediately after the U.S. attack on Korea, and total assets of these companies rose by 8 percent over 1949, to the sum of \$147,781,904,851.

By contrast with the 1949 record, when 11 of the members reported a decline in assets, all of the present 58 members improved their positions in 1950.

The huge Bell system showed a rise of nearly \$801 million to sustain its position at the head of the parade with assets of more than \$11.5 billion. It was joined in the \$10 billion class by Metropolitan Life Insurance Co. which bettered its 1949 position by some \$645 million.

General Motors expanded its assets to \$3.4 billion, an increase of about \$620 million.

Bank of America showed a rise of some \$613 million and Prudential Life \$599 million.

THE 58 COMPANIES

Billion-dollar companies, with their 1950 assets, compared with 1949, follow:

Company	Dec. 31, 1950	Dec. 31, 1949
Bell System	\$11,575,966,607	\$10,775,234,113
Metropolitan Life	10,338,071,651	9,707,947,683
Prudential Life	8,924,379,362	8,325,414,772
Bank of America	6,863,358,214	6,250,402,352
Equitable Life Insurance	5,701,864,966	5,269,289,000
National City Bank	5,526,348,028	5,051,988,339
Chase National Bank	5,283,011,759	4,779,689,820
New York Life Insurance	4,907,729,002	4,674,990,644
Standard Oil (N. J.)	4,187,994,173	3,816,044,661
General Motors	3,444,195,961	2,824,074,217

By Abner W. Berry

TRENTON, N. J., June 13.—The case of the six Negroes charged with murder was given to an all-white jury of six women and six men today. The jury was charged with returning three possible verdicts for each of the six defendants guilty of murder in the first degree with a mandatory

death sentence; guilty of murder in the first degree with jury-imposed life sentence; and a verdict of not guilty.

The defendants are: Ralph Cooper, Collis English, McKinley Forrest, John McKenzie, James Thorpe and Horace Wilson. The six men are charged with the Jan. 27, 1948, robbery-killing of William Horner, 72, a Trenton storekeeper.

The jury, who had heard yesterday an emotional appeal by Prosecutor Mario H. Volpe for death sentences for the men, heard Judge Ralph J. Smalley review the 15 weeks of testimony.

Judge Smalley, in his charge, made some significant omissions.

He did not remind the jury that:

- Police testimony revealed that suspects were originally described as "light complected," very young men, whereas five of the six defendants are dark-complexioned Negroes.

- No robbery was reported to the police in the Horner case and the police did not mention the word "robbery" in any of their early alarms.

- Mrs. Elizabeth McGuire Horner, who was assaulted at the time her common-law husband was killed, testified that she bit one of her attackers on the finger, lacerating it. None of the defendants has a blemish on his finger.

- Mrs. Horner could not identify four of the defendants in a police lineup on Feb. 7, 1948, and said in court that "they were not the men."

Objections to the charge were made by defense counsel in a half-hour conference out of hearing of the jury and spectators.

Despite a steady drizzle and overcast skies, the courtroom was filled at 9:30 this morning and after the jury went out this afternoon, knots of spectators stood in the corridors and on the walk around the courthouse, discussing the case while awaiting a verdict. Most of those keeping the vigil were Negro. The press representation expanded today beyond facilities provided and photographers and their equipment were to be seen throughout the first floor of the building.

The choice of the 12 jurors out of the 14 who had heard the entire case was made by drawing 12 names from a jury box by the court clerk. The 12 jurors chosen were Edward B. Kerr, Jr., 28, postal employee and Coast Guard veteran; Miss Eleanor V. Weld, 30, Princeton Librarian; Horace N. Stevenson, Sr., salesman; Mrs. Beatrice A. Doran, housewife and grandmother; Mrs. Irene Case, young Canadian-born housewife and mother; Henry Schmidt, 60-year-old farmer; Mrs. Anna Toth a grandmother; Mrs. Alyce F. Spellman, young war widow; Hubert J. Kelch, youthful bookkeeper; John J. Kelly, middle-aged post office foreman; Robert J. Nolan, young state highway engineer, and Mrs. Ruth Boss, housewife. Kerr was chosen foreman of the jury. The two alternates who must remain sequestered until a verdict is rendered are: Mrs. Ida Kagan, housewife and Jewish charity worker and Mrs. Cora Biesecker, elderly widow.

There was a tense moment during the drawing of the names when the clerk read the name of "Horace N. Stevenson," twice. Once as Number Six and again as Number Nine. Judge Smalley yelled excitedly at the clerk: "Take your time! Get yourself organized!" A buzz of speculation went through the court as it was recalled by constant observers that Stevenson

(Continued on Page 9)

1,000 Jersey Edison Workers Back Get-Out-of-Korea Plan

ORANGE, N. J., June 13.—The appeal of 1,000 Edison Co. manufacturing workers here to call a halt to the Korean war today was in the hands of Sen. Edwin Johnson (D-Colo.). Petitions collected in the plant after a week's campaign voted by Local 407, United Electrical Workers, were delivered by a delegation to Washington Monday.

The petitions announced support of Johnson's cease-fire in Korea resolution. They were circulated in the Edison plant after a special membership meeting voted 500 to 11 to press the Senate for immediate and favorable action.

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Steel Local Asks Murray To End Pact

LOS ANGELES, June 13 (FP).—Members of Local 2058, CIO, United Steelworkers, voted unanimously here to urge President Philip Murray to oppose further extension of the union's basic contract with Big Steel late this year.

The local, whose members work in the big Consolidated Steel Co. plant here, voted for negotiation of a complete new contract when the present one expires Dec. 1.

Uppermost on the complaint list of the membership were mounting speedup, split weeks, part-time layoffs and an ever-increasing collection of unsettled grievances.

The basic steel contract was first negotiated as the culmination of the union's 1946-47 strike. A one-year pact, it was extended each year at its annual termination date.

Monetary increases in the form of wages or pensions were added regularly, but working conditions were neglected and now could stand a lot of improvement, the Consolidated membership decided.

ATTACK 'SUBVERSIVE' BURNING OF NEGRO HOMES

ST. LOUIS, June 13.—The St. Louis American, a weekly Negro newspaper here, declared in an editorial in its current issue on the bombing and burning of Negro homes in Birmingham, that "nothing done anywhere in the United States is as subversive as this condoned Dixiecratism that boldly asserts its purpose is to keep Negroes from being treated as full and first-class American citizens."

The editorial also says, "The wholesale burning of homes . . . is a culmination of a series of such violent and Nazi-like aggressions

against democracy and human dignity."

It adds that the theory of white supremacy is "accepted and cuddled in this country at the same time it is condemning and gearing for atomic war against 'communist aggression and slavery' seven thousand miles away."

The editorial also points out that "there has been no suggestion anywhere in Congress that an investigation should be made" and that "nothing will be done in Congress to put down this home-brand of active aggression on American citizens."

Lincoln Vets Hit Smith Act Ruling

The executive committee of the Veterans of the Abraham Lincoln Brigade, in a letter to President Truman, yesterday condemned the Supreme Court ruling upholding the Smith Act.

The ruling, it was pointed out, not only violates the First Amendment, but also gives aid and comfort to fascists throughout the world, especially to Franco and his fascist Falange.

"Two of the 11 Communist leaders convicted under the Smith Act," they said, "John Gates and Robert Thompson, honored members of our organization, have twice taken up arms in defense of freedom: once in 1937 against the fascist invaders of Spain, and again in World War II against Hitler, Mussolini and Hirohito."

Machinists Seek to Halt Rail Layoffs

ALBANY, June 13.—The International Association of Machinists has launched a drive in this area and is seeking the cooperation of other unions to prevent the New York Central Railroad from closing its shops in West Albany, Rensselaer and Selkirk.

The plan by New York Central, a result of its dieselization program, would cause the layoff of 5,000 workers, the I. A. of M.'s leaders said.

The movement against the impending layoff started rolling here Friday night at a mass meeting of several hundred workers and their wives. It was addressed by officials of the I. A. of M.

Other affected union groups are expected to join the machinists, it was learned.

1,000 Cheer Robeson at Newark Concert

NEWARK, N. J., June 13.—Close to 1,000 persons turned out here Sunday night to pay tribute to Paul Robeson, world-famous singer and people's leader, in a concert at Prince Hall Masonic Auditorium.

The Negro and white capacity audience cheered as Robeson entered the hall, and several times during the concert rose in ovation to the great people's artist.

Robeson sang under the auspices of Freedom, new Negro monthly newspaper. His repertoire included Jewish, Italian, Irish and Russian people's songs, as well as traditional Negro music. Many in the audience wept as Robinson sang, in Yiddish, the ballad of the Warsaw ghetto fighters.

Appearing with Robeson were his accompanist, Lawrence Brown; Louis Burnham, editor of Freedom; Mms. Margaret Simpson, church singer, and Robert C. Banks, young Negro pianist.

More than \$500 was raised in a collection for Freedom and many subscriptions were sold in the audience.

Negro, on Trial for Life, Wins Motion on Jury

By Don Wheeldin

RIVERSIDE, Cal., June 13.—A fighting defense that went into action with the opening gun of the trial won an initial victory today in the battle for the life of Negro Sgt. Lawrence Walker, charged with the deaths of Richard and Doris Cook. Forced to trial

in jimcrow Riverside County, where the foundations of lynch hysteria were already laid by commercial press sensationalism, Walker, through his lawyers demanded the right to a "legally composed jury of his peers" as a prerequisite to justice.

It was a demand seldom heard in a California court, and one based on constitutional grounds often swept aside recently by judges in other leading cases over the country.

JURY LISTS EXPOSED

But Walker's fight succeeded. Judge Russell A. Waite disqualified the entire Riverside County jury venire of 300 names and sent a court representative to recruit a new panel of 80 persons from which may be chosen the 12 jurors.

Attorney Leo Branton, Jr., attacked Riverside County jury venires back to 1946. The lists for the five-year period showed only one Negro recruited for jury service, and no Mexican-Americans, although there is a large Mexican

population and several sizable Negro communities. Almost no working class citizens were included in the venires.

Branton showed further that the great predominance of prospective jurors on each year's venire came from the close-in confines at Riverside township, and that the 1951 list specifically reflected little or no representation from other townships in the far-flung county.

It was on the latter showing that Judge Waite, after a court recess to personally study the venire composition, held in favor of Branton's motion to strike the entire 300 names and seek a legally representative panel.

The judge went to some pains to say his ruling should not be interpreted as evidencing any "systematic" exclusion from jury service of racial, language, religious, age or laboring groups.

STATE AID APPOINTED

Whether systematically excluded or not, Branton had shown the panel of 20 prospective jurors first

called from the 1951 venire in the Walker trial contained only one Negro and only two workers; that 15 were wives or widows of ranchers, businessmen, city and school district employees and professionals, while two remaining men were by profession army colonel and a school teacher, both retired.

Judge Waite appointed a state inheritance tax appraiser, Henry French of Riverside, as a court officer, and charged him with responsibility of going throughout all of Riverside County—one of the largest in the state—to recruit 80 special veniremen.

The judge took special precautions. He specifically provided the assistance of neither the sheriff nor coroner should be accepted in gathering the new veniremen because of the two officials' interest in the prosecution's case against Walker. French was excused from going to only one township in his quest for potential jurors. This was Blythe township on the Arizona border, 300 miles away.

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Carolina Negro Youth Faces Death June 22

WINSTON SALEM, N. C., June 13.—Clyde Brown, a 19-year-old Negro youth, has been sentenced to die on Friday, June 22, for allegedly "beating and raping" a white high school student here in June, 1950, the Civil Rights Congress has been informed.

The execution date was set by the State of North Carolina following refusal by the Supreme Court Monday, June 4, to grant a review. Justices Hugo Black and William O. Douglas disagreed with the majority and favored consideration of the case.

In reporting the execution date, William L. Patterson, CRC executive secretary, declared, "During Brown's trial, Negroes were excluded from the jury. A prejudiced atmosphere was created by the local press. There was conflicting testimony by the witnesses. The girl who charged rape said in court she didn't remember the event because of an alleged beating."

"Yet a nearby store-keeper, the first person to arrive on the scene of the alleged crime — the girl's father's radio shop — denied seeing any evidence of the girl's charge

of a beating or of assault.

"Brown himself has consistently denied her charge.

"Still another innocent Negro, a young man of 19, is being readied for another racist murder like those of the Martinsville Seven, Willie McGee and Edward Honeycutt. In North Carolina as in the other states, unequal racist justice sentences a Negro to death for so-called rape when no white man is ever given the death penalty."

Brown's attorneys are Herman Taylor of Raleigh and Hosea V. Price of Winston Salem. Taylor was retained by the People's De-

fense Committee of North Carolina, which was formed to defend the Daniels Cousins, two teen-age Negro youth facing death on so-called murder charges.

RAISE FUNDS

Shortly after the first trial, more than 1,000 Negro and white workers held a meeting in Winston-Salem to protest young Brown's death sentence and raise funds for his court appeal.

Although no announcement has been made by Brown's present counsel of their next legal step, it is believed they will file a writ of habeas corpus in the next few

days in an effort to stay Brown's execution.

Patterson urged an immediate flow of telegrams and letters to Gov. Kerr Scott in Raleigh, N. C., asking executive clemency.

Patterson pointed out that the same two Supreme Court Justices who voted to review Brown's case "were also paired in the defense of the Bill of Rights in the case of the Communist leaders—an indication of the relationship of the rights of the minority Negro people to those of the minority political party, the Communist Party."

Wall St. Uses War Drive To Tighten Hold On South's Economy

By John Hudson Jones

Under cover of the war drive, the nation's biggest bankers and industrialists have moved in to tighten their stranglehold on the economy of the South. Industrial giants like E. I.

duPont de Nemours and Company Inc. have moved the bulk of their operations to the cheap labor and tax-free jimcrow Southern localities. And as in the case of Martinsville, Va., they control the politics and civic relations of these towns and cities. Their insidious influence is seen in such examples of the "American Way of Life" as the frameup and legal lynching of the seven innocent Martinsville Negroes lynched in February by the State.

"We have linked our destiny to the South in an important way in recent years," was the way D. F. O'Connor of the duPont explosives department put it last week after a survey.

He meant that this multi-billionaire chemical and munitions trust has 20 plants in nine Southern states, with 30,000 employees in Alabama, Tennessee, Virginia, West Virginia, Maryland, Kentucky, South Carolina, Missouri, and Texas.

MOVING SOUTH

The duPont survey on its southern enterprises formed the basis of a report issued last week by the Southern Association of Science and Industry which declared, "industry in general is swinging South."

"Of greatest significance is the expansion program which has taken place since the end of World War II," said O'Connor. And since the Korean war broke out, and with it the demands for the chemicals of war, new duPont plants have been completed and others are projected.

The bankers are increasing their grip on the South, a banking syndicate headed by the First National Bank of New York just bought \$75,000,000 worth of North Carolina road bonds. Among the 47 finance groups in the syndicate were Stone and Webster Securities Corporation, Lehman Brothers, Continental Illinois National Bank and Trust Co., Eastman, Dillon and Co., and Francis I. duPont and Co.

It is interesting to note that Stone and Webster is a group of Boston bankers and industrialists who organized a construction company to build the Oak Ridge, Tenn., atom bomb town and installations.

Another Southern government that got further in hock to northern finance capital last week was the Birmingham, Ala., which borrowed \$22,000,000 on water revenue bonds snapped up by First Boston Corp., Union Securities Corp., and Shields and Company.

Other Southern areas that went in hock last week were Baltimore County, Maryland, and \$8,000,000 to the Bankers Trust Co., New Orleans, La., \$7,500,000 and Wichita, Kansas School District 1, \$2,638,000.

Jim Jackson, secretary of the Communist Party of the South, thoroughly exposed the "effect of the war economy on the South" in his report before the last National convention of the Communist Party, which is now available in a pamphlet.

"The first thing war mobilization will bring to the South, after an inflationary rise in the cost of living, will be a sharp rise in unemployment which will spread over a rather extended period of six months to a year. Workers will be thrown out of work as the big plants retool for war and as a result of the bankruptcy of much of the small non-convertible industry which will be unable to compete with the monopolies for essential raw materials and/or government contracts."

Nailing down such industrial giants as Tennessee Coal and Iron, a U. S. Steel subsidiary; Acipco and Comer Mills in Birmingham; R. J. Reynolds in Winston-Salem etc., Jackson says they "will increase their sway over the local and state governments with all the reactionary consequences that logically follow: further shifting of local tax burdens to the masses; curtailment of all expenditures for social services."

It has already been seen that the effect of all this on Negro workers and farmers is doubly devastating, what with the refusal of the Truman Administration to enact fair employment practices legislation. Thus in order to continue to keep down the wage levels of the mass of white workers in the South, terror and discrimination against Negroes will increase as the profit hungry war industries and the big financiers move their operations South.

TERROR STALKS SOUTH

"Above all," Jackson charged, "landlord terror will stalk the Southern countryside in general and fall upon the Negro people in particular, as punitive measures to freeze the sharecroppers and tenants on the plantations are undertaken."

But, instead of war industry, Southern workers want peace and jobs that will build up the economy and exploit the natural resources of their region for the good of the people.

As Jackson put it in an earlier report to the Southern Regional Conference of the Communist Party in April, 1950, "steelworkers of the South want the product of their toil fashioned into tractors, not tanks."

And thus as the Big Business marauders dig deeper into the vitals of the South to further their war-made profits, the people are raising the cry for peace, freedom and end to the terror against Negroes and workers.

Consumer Is the Only Casualty in 'Price War'

By Michael Vary

The highly touted "price war" among New York's big department stores is a gigantic hoax perpetrated upon the public. Here is the proof:

EXHIBIT ONE: The Commerce Department reported last week that retailers'

stocks in April were \$300 million above normal. Thus, despite all the hullabaloo about the Supreme Court's price fixing decision, the real reason for the price war was an attempt to unload goods which stores could not sell at inflated prices.

President Truman admitted at a press conference last week that stores were heavily overstocked, and thought that the price war is a good thing.

Behind this lies an interesting story. After the outbreak of the war in Korea last summer, Macy's and many other stores published advertisements warning against hoarding and saying that "hoarding is communistic." A few months ago it was revealed that many of these same stores hoarded until they were stocked to the gills, and even rented extra warehouses to store all the TV sets, appliances, etc.

Monarch-Saphin, a New York appliance and sporting goods dealer, had \$5,000,000 worth of television sets in his warehouse and finally ran an auction in the Capitol Hotel to get rid of the merchandise. This is the stuff now being peddled under the camouflage of such phony gimmicks as "price wars" and "auctions."

EXHIBIT TWO: Macy's, initiator of the price war, originally cut prices on less than 6,000 items out of more than 40,000 different items carried in the store. Retailers call this the "loss leader" principle, advertising a few selected items at reduced prices to attract customers for the regular, higher priced merchandise. The "price war" was merely a more dramatic gimmick toward the same end, as witness the screaming headlines for days on end.

On Thursday, May 31, second day of the phony war, Macy's sold \$15,000 worth of men's socks against \$6,000 the same day last year, a 150 percent increase. The socks were not cut one cent in price, but they were very close to the price-warring men's suits. Macy's isn't losing any money over this profitable venture.

EXHIBIT THREE: The management of Federal Department Stores, one of the largest chains of big department stores, an-

nounced last week that it expected dollar sales to RISE while unit sales would DECLINE. In other words, fewer goods would be sold for more money this year. Yet the big stores try to masquerade as knights in shining armor rescuing the poor customer from high prices. Indeed, as soon as Macy's ran out of stock on certain price-cut items, the other stores immediately hoisted their price tags back to the original figure.

EXHIBIT FOUR: Do the stores still make money, even on "price war" merchandise? Listen to Jesse Friedin, attorney for Klein's, defending Klein's sale of famous watches at 50 percent off: "Even at half price Klein's makes a profit." Rep. Donald O'Toole (D-NY), certainly no foe of "free enterprise," charged in Congress that a great majority of price-cut items were still being sold at a profit.

That stores can still make profits even after cutting prices as much as 40 percent proves the dizzying heights to which prices have risen and which the stores will return to as soon as this "war" is over.

A total of 385 big stores (out of several thousand) reported that their profits AFTER TAXES were 3.7 percent of every sales dollar in 1950, against 2.7 percent per sales dollar in 1947. These same few 385 stores rang up \$4.5 billion in sales last year, making their profits about \$166,500,000. Of course, these are figures submitted by the stores themselves, and are most likely an understatement, hiding a variety of expenses such as officers' bonuses which would ordinarily be figured as profits.

Big retailers, like all other big business, care little for either the small businessman or the consumer, regardless of their advertised pretensions. The small businessman is being squeezed in the price war, and the consumer is being used as the unloading platform for goods otherwise unsalable.

One of the trade magazines unwittingly put its finger on the pulse of department store thinking: "Abraham & Straus officials pointed out that originally business volume for this month wasn't expected to equal last year's be-

cause of the Korean war buying wave. Now they expect that because of the price war sales figures will be matched or exceeded."

They had hoped for another shooting war to jack up sales figures. They didn't get their shooting war, so they started a private "price war."

Hail DuBois' Fight for Peace



W. E. B. DuBOIS

ST. PAUL, June 12.—Dr. W. E. B. DuBois, Negro scientist and peace fighter, in an interview in the St. Paul Dispatch, declared: "There is no real threat of war from Russia—Russia has plenty to do in holding and developing her country."

Later, at an overflow meeting at Pilgrim's Baptist Church here, Dr. DuBois thrilled his audience when he declared he would speak of "peace and more of it." The meeting, which was one of the largest held here in recent years, called upon President Truman to drop the indictment of Dr. DuBois and his associates of the now defunct Peace Information Center.

PENNA. RADIO GAGS PEACE BROADCAST

By Arthur Davis

McKEESPORT, Pa., June 13.—Repression here reached out to cancel a broadcast over local Radio Station WMCK, scheduled for June 3, by the Pittsburgh Peace Crusade Committee in support of the resolution by U. S. Senator Edwin C. Johnson of Colorado calling for a cease-fire on June 25 and speedy withdrawal of troops from Korea.

Revocation of the broadcast re-

sulted from pressure by leaders of the American Legion and other veteran groups, together with the local Republican city administration and its industrial and financial backers, who are responsible for the local "Communist" registration ordinance.

Manager Gene Klein of the radio station saw "Red" as soon as he caught the name of Paul Robeson among the sponsors of the Peace Crusade. "It's a Red outfit," he exclaimed in alarm. "We

won't have anything to do with it!"

The WMCK manager declared he would not allow to be broadcast the statement in the Johnson resolution that "the only tangible results so far (of the more than one million casualties suffered by the North and South Koreans, the Chinese and the United Nations) have been the indescribable misery which has been heaped upon the Korean people." As for Johnson himself, Klein declared: "He might be a 'Red' himself, for all I know!"

ON THE WAY The New 'Safe' Josh White

By Abner W. Berry

NOT QUITE A YEAR has passed since Josh White, the Negro folk singer, sold his birthright for the House Un-American Committee's stamp of anti-Communist approval.

White was a talented singer whose voice and guitar were used as weapons in the struggle against sharecropping, jimcrow and lynching. He had come out of South Carolina smarting at the indignities which Negroes suffer there. He was tremendously popular when he sang before workers' audiences; his art was united with the universal fight for freedom; it was rooted in the Negro people's increasing fight for equality.



But the Washington pitch men for Wall Street's game of empire needed an answer to the big voice of Paul Robeson. The militant people's artist in 1949 had called on American Negroes and the world's workers and colonial people to spurn the bomb-thrower's game and organize a real fight for freedom.

SO MR. WHITE went to Washington as the guest of the Un-American Committee. He toadied to the men who have infiltrated the organs of government with the racist ideas of Jeff Davis and Herman Talmadge. He denounced Robeson and proclaimed himself a politically illiterate man who could be "duped" into singing for democracy.

Concert halls opened up for White, even as they were closed to Robeson. Mrs. Eleanor Roosevelt took White under her wing and he toured a number of the Marshall Plan countries as an "exhibit" of the lie that Negroes are doing just fine in these United States.

But what has happened to his singing?

Just last Saturday night White did a concert in Town Hall. It was a tame Josh White, thoroughly "Marshallized," still toadying to the stuffed shirts who control the halls and debase the people's art and their artists. But you don't have to take my word for it. The New York Times' music critic, who signed his piece "C.H.," missed "the fighting spirit of his earlier folk-songs—those he grew up with and made famous. . . ." "C.H." also noted in the audience the lack of "the tense enthusiasm of the old audience as it shouted its approval."

MAYBE WE SHOULD recall here that one of the best-known Josh White numbers had to do with Jimcrow trains and the time-a-coming when there would be "black and white riding side by side." Another was a plaintive but militant protest against the starvation and jimcrow robbery which attend the sharecropping system.

Now White has had to discard his virile song programs and replace them with "safe" pieces, throwing in a sexy number or two to satisfy audiences whose cultural pattern has been shaped in part by the strip tease and the night club torch singer. The Times' man pinpointed this aspect of the new Josh White when he wrote of the Saturday night concert program: "The old songs, with their earthy lyrics, have been replaced by others, and the new ones sound a little smutty, as if they were specially created to please a fashionable audience."

There is our new, non-political Josh White. He is not a dupe now; he's not being "used." He's artistically dead, otherwise he's just the same.

It's a cinch that White couldn't sing militantly of our invincible napalm bombers in Korea; or of the brutal beauty of our free cops who are still free to club and kill Negroes; or of the magnificent Truman spirit which freely offers atom bombs in answer to cries for peace.

This is not the stuff from which art is made. But White served his masters as best he could. And in doing so betrayed his talent and his people, a fact which even a bourgeois critic could detect.

Soviets Offered France '40 Aid

By Joseph Starobin
Daily Worker Correspondent

PARIS, June 13.—A sensational revelation has appeared here about wartime events now 11 years past—but the left and progressive forces throughout the world will find it of the greatest interest: it is the story of how the Soviet Union, despite the non-aggression pact with Germany, was prepared to send airplanes to France in May, 1940, as the German armies swept toward Paris.

Remember that the enemies of Soviet Union and of Communism have been endlessly repeating how the western powers were "betrayed" by the Soviet-German non-aggression pact?

But a new piece of evidence has just appeared in the fifth volume of Louis Aragon's novel, "The Communists," in which it is shown that on May 25, 1940, the French government received a favorable reply from Moscow to the proposal that Soviet airplanes come to the assistance of a desperate France.

L'Humanite is making a very big play out of these revelations, and has challenged Edouard Daladier and Paul Reynaud, both active politicians of that period, to deny these facts. So far, not even an attempt at denial has been made. And the rest of the French press is boycotting the whole thing.

The new historical evidence goes as follows:

On May 25, 1940 (when the German armies had not yet occupied more than the territory over-run in 1914) the French government through its air minister, Laurent Eynac, made an official appeal to the Soviet Union for the dispatch of aviation to France. France was desperate at that moment. Premier Paul Reynaud had just made his famous appeal to President Roosevelt for a vast umbrella of planes. Senator Pepper had introduced a resolution to this effect in the American Senate, but it was being buried in sub-committee. . . . So Eynac turned toward Moscow, and said he was

prepared to send the former aviation minister, Pierrre Cot, to negotiate the planes.

The Soviet government replied within hours. The answer was positive.

At that moment, the Munichite general, Paul Weygand, got wind of what was happening. He had been preparing an offensive for May 27. There was still time to save France; the territory occupied was still small.

But Weygand feared the effect of the arrival of Soviet planes. He gave orders for withdrawal of French armies toward Dunkirk. Meanwhile, the cabinet debated the Soviet offer. Should Cot be sent, or someone else? Days passed.

It wasn't until the third of June that airplanes were provisioned for the trip to Moscow; finally, it was decided not to send Cot. Instead, diplomat Erik Labonne, was finally dispatched, and he arrived in Moscow on June 22—the day after the capitulation to Hitler had already been signed. . . . almost one month after the Soviet offer!

Aragon swears that his facts are absolutely accurate, though never published before. Certain allusions, confirming his facts, appeared last year in La Monde, and will also be found in Ilya Ehrenbourg's novel, "The Storm." The Soviet writer notes that Anatole de Monzie, then a French official, had approached him to be an intermediary for negotiations with Moscow; before Ehrenbourg could do anything about it, he had been arrested. . . .

L'Humanite has challenged all those who are still living today to come forward and declare themselves. The revelations have a vital meaning for the current election campaign, in which Daladier and Reynaud are running for office; so is Laurent Eynac.

L'Humanite dares them to deny that the USSR was prepared to help France even while the Pact was in force, but it was the "gravediggers of France" who sabotaged and refused that help:

Press Roundup

THE MIRROR'S Drew Pearson pens the funniest story of the week: "President Truman has always felt that he made a mistake in yielding to Cabinet advisers in October, 1946, when he modified price controls on meat. This is one reason why he has become a personal crusader against the meat packers in the current battle."

THE NEWS makes racist fun with the name of A.A. Arutinian, Soviet diplomat, because it can't debunk his statement about the vast peacetime construction projects in the USSR which preclude arming for war. All the silly News can say is that Russia can only prove its claims by letting in "a lot of reporters, economists and politicians from other countries in and look over these vast, peaceful enterprises." We challenge the News to print the reports of American trade union delegations to Russia; to pick up the reports of Times' correspondent Harrison Salisbury, or the recent interview in Baltimore with the wife of the American air attache in Moscow—all of which acknowledge the peaceful, thriving condition of the socialist Soviet Union.

THE COMPASS' T. O. Thackeray contrasts Gen. Wedemeyer's brazen demand for all-out war with Trygve Lie's peace efforts. It's proper to indict Wedemeyer, but it's nonsense to view as a searcher for peace the UN boss

who cravenly surrendered the world body to, first, the Wall Street intervention in Korea and second, the attack on China. And it's not true that "It is possible that even if we made an all-out determined effort to achieve a negotiated peace and stabilization around the world, that objective could not be gained because the Soviet Union, Communist China and other allies of the Soviet Union refused any course but war." To say this, in the face of the Soviet proposals for settlement, and then to plead for a Washington peace try 'anyhow,' is, in effect, to assist those who argue that negotiations are of no use and that war is inevitable.

THE HERALD-TRIBUNE'S Joseph Alsop tearfully—and inaccurately—finds that "exhaustion would appear to be the dominant factor" in the British people's unwillingness to go to war. This traveling salesman for a Wall Street war just can't understand why a people who bravely defended themselves against a fascist aggressor would not now want to spill their blood in behalf of fascism's imitators.

THE TIMES headlines: "Ford Foundation Planning Study To Raise Cultural Level of TV." Yeah, how? Set pro-war speeches, racist 'comedy' and sadist thrillers to organ music? —R.F.

World of Labor

By George Morris

Cloak-and-Dagger "Harmony" in Cloaks

ONLY A WEEK EARLIER it had been sweetness and harmony at Unity House, International Ladies Garment Workers Union, the resort where David Dubinsky threw a \$25,000 weekend blow-out for garment manufacturers and their wives. He then said to newsmen: "We want the employers to feel that this is their union. . . ."

But on Monday, 3,000 union representatives of shops employing New York's cloak and suit workers were shocked by the announcement that instead of ratifying a contract, as they were called to do, they were ordered to stay out of the shops the next morning. The employers reneged on the terms just one hour before.

Thus, what was apparently meant to be a "Silver Anniversary" marking 25 years of no-strike in the cloak and suit industry, turned into evidence that there are still workers and employers in the industry, and the struggle between them continues.

Whether the leaders of the ILGWU succeed in patching up the dispute quickly and forget the whole matter as a "little mistake," is not the question. The important point is that the manufacturers proved once more that they always keep a dagger under their cloaks and that all this talk about "harmony" is hogwash.

AS A MATTER OF FACT, there was no harmony in the 25 years since the famous left-led 1926 general cloak strike in New York. A cloak worker need only look back to his own life for the past 25 years to recall the periods when the manufacturers treated them with the ruthlessness of open shoppers. They suffered periodic wage cuts, long unemployment and life on relief, because work was trucked out to unorganized open shop centers.

The "harmony" only consisted of a policy by the union's leaders not to fight such conditions but to give in to the employers on the basic matters. As a result, certain evils were allowed to pile up and compound to a point that today they can be eliminated only by the most drastic action.

Most of the industry is now cursed with the contracting menace. The employer under contract with the union gives out his work to numerous shops in the city or to areas several hundreds of miles away. Even if he does conform strictly to the requirement to give his work only to union contractors, there is a wide gap in the conditions and level of unionism in New York City and the "out-of-town." It is difficult to establish uniformity in wage scales if the piece-work rates are settled in each shop, with the jobber not responsible. With the unevenness in wage settlements comes the other evil; the jobber favors the cheap sweat shops with most of the work. The union has no way of knowing where the work is trucked.

HAD THE LEADERSHIP not followed the "harmony" line, the contracting evil could have been wiped out long ago. The International Fur and Leather Workers once suffered from the same evil but eliminated it and has for the past 14 years been strict and vigilant against its return. The much better conditions and earnings of the fur workers are testimony to the difference in policy and leadership.

In allowing the industry to become predominantly a contracting industry, and thereby greatly weakening enforcement of union conditions, the ILGWU's leaders also opened the door to the spread of assembly-line methods in many shops—the "section system." Mechanics of many years experience are sidetracked. Their places are taken by men and women who quickly learn to work on just a certain part of the garment.

Now the union is in a quandary on how to bridge the wide gap in earnings between the section and piece-work shops. The demand now is for a shift of all section shops to piece-work. Capitulation of the employers to this demand will still be a long way from a solution. What about enforcement?

The history of the ILGWU, especially in the past 25 years, is largely a history of getting things that look good in a contract but which are nullified because the employers are allowed to get around them through numerous ways. What good is it, for example, to have a "good" contract with a boss who through truckers gets his work to the many open shops that have mushroomed in recent years? The cloakmakers should look at the final product on its provisions for enforcement.

COMING: When Judges Go to War . . . By Rob F. Hall . . . In the weekend Worker

President—Benjamin J. Davis, Jr.; Secretary-Treas.—Howard C. Boldt
John Gates Editor
Milton Howard Associate Editor
Alan Max Managing Editor
Rob F. Hall Washington Editor
Philip Bart General Manager

Daily Worker, New York, Thursday, June 14, 1951

The Dope Ring Scandal

THE PRESENT Superintendent of Schools in New York City is utterly unfit to be in charge of our school children.

This is what cries out to every New York City parent in the sobbing story of a Bronx high school girl giving us the sordid picture of widespread dope rings, prostitution, theft, and degradation.

It is now horribly plain that Jansen is either CRIMINALLY IGNORANT of the perils which face our school children under his care—

Or else is CRIMINALLY NEGLIGENT in defending our boys and girls from ravages of rope rings which he knows about.

JANSEN TRIED AT FIRST to deceive the city with an estimate of 154 known dope addicts among the public and high schools. He was, in effect, shielding the criminals. Confronted by police figures of 5,000, he made the statement that this was "the safest estimate at this time."

HOW COULD THIS PETTY scheming politician know anything about the real needs of our children? He has been TOO BUSY trying to destroy the minds of our children with the vilest kind of war hysteria. He has been TOO BUSY turning his back on the GRAFT in the school system. He has been TOO BUSY destroying the American Constitution by probing into the private political views of teachers. He hounded eight Jewish teachers out of the schools because they would not spit on their American heritage of the secret ballot and reveal their "dangerous thoughts" to a self-appointed Inquisitor.

At the same time, our schools—teachers and pupils alike—have been treated with contempt by a GOP Dewey clique at Albany which withholds badly needed funds.

Jansen had no qualms about leaving our school children without after-school play, teacher guidance and social leadership for more than a year. He preferred to leave our children wide open to the inroads of racketeers than give the over-worked teachers (with badly overcrowded classrooms) their overdue salary increments.

WHAT OF THE SOULS and minds of our children?

These petty men allow anti-Semitic books, anti-Negro filth to be read in the classrooms. They have rushed to ban progressive books—Mark Twain, included. They open our student newspapers to crude, semi-literate propaganda written by the National Association of Manufacturers.

Above all, the Jansen crowd clearly feels that its main job now is to DESTROY ALL HOPE OF PEACE IN THE MINDS OF OUR CHILDREN. In no city is there such a fearful barrage of "inevitable war" dumped into the souls of children as in our city. Is there any doubt as to what this ghastly outlook does to our 'teen agers? Do we need experts to tell us what it will do to our children when Superintendent Jansen ties DOG-TAGS AROUND THEIR NECKS so they can be identified as corpses later on?

'Teen-agers who seek dope want "to feel high" the way millions of adults seek forms of escape from the incessant screams of the war-makers. They are being robbed of morality and a sense of hope.

A WHOLEHEARTED CLEANUP is badly needed.

1. Our students must immediately be given the restored protection of after-school teacher guidance based on the granting of their just salary demands! New schools and playgrounds must be built!

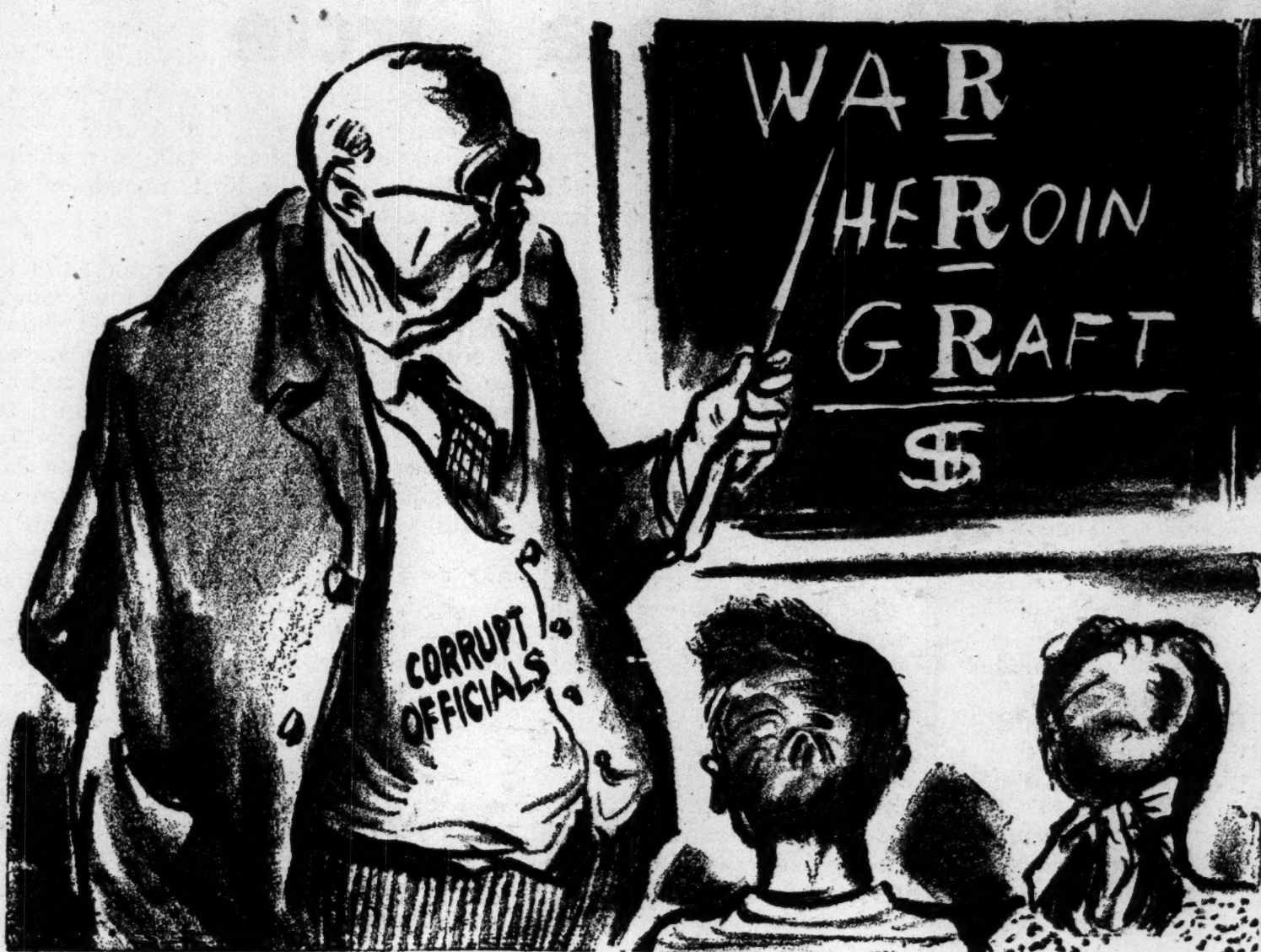
2. We need a sweeping probe of the role played by police protection and School Board neglect in this narcotics situation! Jansen must go!

3. We must protect our children from the morale-destroying propaganda of "inevitable war" and "inevitable atomic massacre." Unity for peace and brotherhood is the sole basis of a sound morality.

No "red-baiting" or false issues should divert decent New Yorkers of all creeds from united action for such a defense of our most precious possession—our children.

THE THREE Rs

by Ellis



A Negro Leader Looks at A Crippled Constitution

By William L. Patterson

National Secretary, Civil Rights Congress

THE JUNE 5 ISSUE of the St. Louis Post-Dispatch, entitled "Six Men Amend the Constitution," deals with the majority opinion of six Supreme Court Justices in the appeal of the 11 Communist leaders from the verdict in the Foley Square trial. Its significance cannot be over-estimated by any thinking person. To those who are deprived of the full enjoyment and benefit of our constitutional guarantees and, as a consequence, of their human and inalienable rights, an amendment of the Constitution is a matter of decisive importance calling for the most exhaustive study and analysis. Of all revisions of the Constitution of our country, this step overshadows all others in its decisive effect upon our daily lives.

First, it is not an amendment made by the people, who alone have the right to amend this momentous document. It is a change made by court edict, by a split court, by a court whose members in the majority are appointed by one man, a politician, albeit President of the United States.

Second, it is not an amendment to extend constitutional liberties; it is destructive of our most fundamental heritage. Supreme Court Justice Black, who wrote a far-reaching dissenting opinion, said of the majority's position: "No matter how it is worded, this is a virulent form of prior censorship of speech and press, which I believe the First Amendment forbids." And he added: "I have always believed that the First Amendment is the keystone of our government."

Justice Douglas, also dissenting, held that the majority decision tends "to make freedom of speech turn not on what is said but on the intent with which it is said." Men on the bench will judge as to intent. What a plight for a people seeking equal rights. Douglas continues: "Once we start down that road we enter territory dangerous to the liberties of every citizen."

We have in fact entered the realm of "thought control." Hitler carried us down to the end of "that road."

THE BIG PRESS of the country asks the Negro people to accept this decision. We believe that unless every humanly possible effort is made to immediately change it, and unless that effort is successful, Negro America faces every torment of hell that Hitler visited upon world Jewry. The Hitler drive to de-

stroy every decent human instinct and human right began the same way.

Viewed in the light of the minority opinion of Justices Black and Douglas, this decision can only be regarded as the dropping of an atomic bomb upon constitutional liberties and human rights.

Can Negro Americans as such accept a matter so fundamental to their life and liberty with complacency? Can they, as Americans, hold that this decision concerns others, but their vital political and social interests lose no safeguards? Can they, as human beings, who have some degree of understanding of the historical fact that Hitler's attack upon the democratic rights of Communists brought the terrible catastrophe of World War II upon mankind, be without fears that this atrocious act holds the seeds of World War III?

There is now no room anywhere for passivity. Either, as Negroes, as Americans, as human beings, we fight this decision relentlessly, or we surrender the last clear chance to defend what remains of our gains from the Civil War or to advance these constitutional rights until we have attained a position of equality in all economic, political and social relations.

ARE WE a people to be frightened to death by the calling of a name? Can we be robbed of our reason through the granting of awards, prizes, traveling salesmanships, judgments, and honors so-called. I believe not! All these concessions are measured by the degree to which those receiving them mouth the Fourth of July platitudes of our enemies, who, having the powers of government, are nevertheless blind to the terrible condition of the ghettos in which we live; enemies who regard lynchings as pranks to be ignored until endless time educates those thoroughly miseducated by the fascist preachments and practices of the same enemy.

From the emasculation of the 13th, 14th and 15th Amendments and the attack upon the

Civil Rights Laws of the 1870's down through the Supreme Court's acceptance of the legal lynching of the Martinsville Seven and Willie McGee, the history of our country is replete with unpunished lynchings, murders, false imprisonments, condoned, and, yes, incited and developed to national proportions, through the failure of the Supreme Court to punish any of the culprits. The administrative branch of government's refusal to use the apparatus of the Department of Justice to apprehend the guilty intensifies the provocation. The failure of the legislative branch of government to pass protective or preventive legislation completes a conspiracy of government against the Negro people.

THIS SUPREME COURT decision holds that the teaching and advocacy of a science, the science of Marxism, constitutes such a "clear and present danger" to the government as to be a "conspiracy to overthrow the government by force and violence."

But Justice Douglas says: "If this were a case where those who claim protection under the First Amendment were teaching the techniques of sabotage, the assassination of the President, the filching of documents from public files, the planting of bombs, the art of street warfare and the like, I would have no doubts. . . . This case was argued as if those were the facts . . . but the fact is no such evidence was introduced at the trial."

The above, however, are the facts surrounding the attacks upon Negro citizens which could be introduced in evidence if the Ku Klux Klan or the Dixiecrats had been in the dock, such as the declaration in the manifesto of the Dixiecrats that "blood will flow in the streets if the Negro dares to vote." No one in government will put the KKK in the docks, and the Dixiecrats control jimcrow state governments.

A few short years ago a distinguished group of Negro Americans, educators, labor leaders, ministers, scientists and

(Continued on Page 8)

THE SUPREME COURT DECISION:

Doubletalk in a Circle

(Continued from Page 2)
cided that a clear and present (or possible or probable, for that matter) danger existed, denying to the defendants the right to have the jury pass upon it too.

Years before, in the Whitney case, Judge Brandeis had said that "an error was made in not presenting this issue on her behalf to the court or the jury." But, says the Vinson decision, "Petitioners' reliance upon Judge Brandeis' language is misplaced."

TO PUT IT in plain language they are saying the defendants made a mistake to depend upon the interpretations of law by Justices Holmes and Brandeis. That was yesterday. Today Judge Medina writes the law.

They do not deny that the Smith Act is vague. But they insist that their decision "serves to indicate to those who would advocate constitutionally prohibited conduct that there is a line beyond which they may not go—a line which they, in full knowledge of what they intend and the circumstances in which their activity takes place, will well appreciate and understand."

According to this, the law was unclear but now their decision is a guidepost and warning for the future. At the same time they deny to these petitioners any benefit of the indefiniteness of the law before they had interpreted it. They say: "But we are not convinced that because there may be border-line cases in the future, these convictions should be reversed because of the argument that these petitioners could not know that their activities were constitutionally proscribed by the statute."

If we put this, too, into plain language, it says, you defendants foolishly believed you had a constitutional right to advocate your political views. You claim that such advocacy does not violate the law. You leaned on the First Amendment. The Smith Act, we admit, was also subject to criticism on terms of vagueness. It does not clearly define to those who would speak the limits of their activities. You (and many other Americans) were convinced that it was unconstitutional, and confident that we would throw it out, and that you were within your rights and the basic law of the land. But since you were found guilty under the Smith Act your argu-

ment is "non-persuasive." . . . "A claim of guiltless ill becomes those with evil intent."
If that isn't talking double-talk in a circle—what is? They pulled the First Amendment out from under us, in this manner.

IN FACE OF ALL THIS, one returns, to page three of the Vinson decision to read these words: "Whether on this record petitioners did in fact advocate the overthrow of the government by force and violence is not before us, and we must base any discussion of this point upon the conclusions stated in the opinion of the Court of Appeals" (which was in turn based on Medina's). It was Medina who sneeringly brushed aside the attempt at self-defense with such remarks as "Never mind what good boys you were," and excluded attempts to prove what they actually advocated.

Did these 11 defendants have a complete and searching review of their case by the Supreme Court? Most clearly they did not. The opinion of Justice Vinson is saturated with prejudice, with red-baiting, with false accusations, some new, against these defendants.

Censorship of speech and press has been upheld. The First Amendment is watered down "so that it amounts to little more than admonition to Congress," as Justice Black points out. The "clear and present danger" doctrine of Holmes and Brandeis has gone with the First Amendment. Judges, rather than juries, are now authorities to pass on facts. Only those who support the capitalist system, the Truman Administration, war and the trend towards fascism, can feel perfectly safe to speak after this decision.

Will this decision silence the American people? Not when they realize what has happened. Justice Black's otherwise splendid opinion is too pessimistic and fatalistic about the American people, when he says, "Public opinion being what it now is, few will protest the conviction of these Communist petitioners."

Each one of us must do our share to bring to the American people the realization that their rights are also bound up with those of these Communist leaders, and that all who feel great concern and indignation must make their voices heard immediately in Washington to demand a complete rehearing.

A Negro Leader Looks at Crippled Constitution

(Continued from Page 7)
what have you, placed an ad in several of the most important Negro newspapers. Among them were Rev. James H. Robinson, Dr. Wiley Wilson, W. A. Amwood, Dr. Charlotte Hawkins Brown, Dr. Benjamin Mays, A. Clayton Powell. Even George S. Schuyler and Richard Wright were among them.

They held: "At this stage in our country's history there are mighty forces that seek to undermine Democracy in the name of defending Democratic Rights. There is no section of the American people that feels the strain of those forces more deeply than the 13,000,000 Negroes who comprise the largest minority in our land."

They now can be trapped by this "thought control" decision which makes the Smith Act constitutional. That proclamation admonished us that "we Negroes must see clearly through the fog of deception in the propaganda of press and radio." It ended: "WE MUST SPEAK OUT. . . . We set our compass in the direction of freedom, security and full citizenship rights. We want a democracy that is a living reality for ALL the people within it."

THE DISSENTING opinions

of Black and Douglas warn us to no less degree than the rest of our country. To be forewarned is to be forearmed. The issue is: either we save the First Amendment and a free speech and press, or we lose ALL democratic laws and institutions.

Negro America must be rallied to save the Constitution. The Smith Act is unconstitutional and must be declared such. The appeal in the Foley Square case must be reargued. Let us tell President Truman so immediately.

Lastly, may I briefly outline the existing picture. Without this fatal amendment to the Constitution, what do we see? In many states, a written law which legalizes segregation, with a slightly modified practice of discrimination everywhere else; wage differentials, the denial of bank loans and mortgage money to Negroes because of color; courts which impose penalties up to death on none but Negroes for certain crimes; racist incitement by public and private agencies and institutions; discrimination in schools and colleges; a system of jimcrow and segregation embraced in the ghetto, practiced by federal, state and municipal government which has crystallized into a policy of government.

These things do not just happen. Here is no mere act of injustice, no historic caprice. Here in brief is a premeditated scheme of things. But under present conditions there is some chance to fight back. Let the Amendment of these six men remain intact and we are doomed. The cries we make against these conditions, the efforts made to mobilize the people against them will not only be declared un-American and subversive. They will be called attempts "to overthrow the government by force and violence."

The decision of the Supreme Court in the case of the Communist leaders can and must be reversed. The fate of American democracy depends upon our action.

Westinghouse Signs New AFL Contract

PITTSBURGH, June 13.—Westinghouse Electric Corp. and the AFL International Brotherhood of Electrical Workers signed a new contract over the weekend providing for a 9-cents-per-hour wage boost and a modified union shop. The 9 cents is subject to wage board approval.

The contract covers 1,500 employees in 16 plants.

Indiana Steel Local Wins Job for Negro In Jimcrow Dep't

Special to the Daily Worker

GARY, Ind., June 13.—Youngstown Sheet and Tube Steel Local 1011 of the CIO Steel Union at Indiana Harbor, has won another victory in its fight against lily-white departments by the placement of a Negro worker as an apprentice in the machine shop.

This is an important victory because the machine shop has always

been considered the "aristocracy" of the lily-white departments.

Several weeks ago, the union broke down the barriers in another lily-white department by winning a job for a Negro worker as a truck driver in the Stores Department.

The local union paper, in reporting these two victories, said: "Local leaders pointed to these two steps as 'just the beginning,' stating that each victory aids in winning the next fight. They promised that they would attempt to break down all discrimination barriers, and called for support from all trade unionists."

Progressives Rap Decision By High Court

PHILADELPHIA, June 13.—The Bill of Rights received its worst blow in many decades in the Supreme Court decision upholding the constitutionality of the Supreme Court and the conviction of the Communist leaders, Zalmon H. Garfield, state director of the Progressive Party here, said in a statement today.

"The Progressive Party calls upon all responsible citizens regardless of political opinion to write or wire President Truman today insisting on a rehearing for the convicted leaders of the Communist Party in order to protect their own rights and that of the overwhelming majority of our people to freely express dissent at any time in order to keep democracy alive in America," Garfield declared.



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For Monday's issue—Friday at 1 p.m.

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Wednesday's issue—Mon. at 4 p.m.
Thursday's issue—Tues. at 4 p.m.
Friday's issue—Wed. at 4 p.m.
Sunday's issue—Wed. at 12 noon

Salute the Chicago Peace Congress Peace Festival

TOMORROW, JUNE 15th

8:30 P. M.

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TICKETS \$1.80, \$1.20, and 60¢

Sponsored by AMERICAN WOMEN FOR PEACE, 1186 Broadway, Room 330 — MU 3-1524

BILLIONAIRE CORPORATIONS To Ask U S Aide SHIPOWNERS CHARGED BY

(Continued from Page 3)

Security First Nat'l Bank, L. A.	1,823,720,620	1,712,610,668
Aetna Life Insurance	1,812,314,530	1,642,774,555
Central Hanover Bank	1,769,855,115	1,592,385,471
Mellon National Bank & Trust	1,717,675,992	1,423,622,739
Chemical Bank & Trust	1,714,391,242	1,593,278,135
Standard Oil (Indiana)	1,640,075,455	1,550,898,031
Socony-Vacuum Oil Co.	1,609,871,928	1,472,342,669
Consolidated Edison Co.	1,603,808,225	1,502,249,239
First National Bank, Boston	1,602,447,686	1,527,894,718
National Bank of Detroit	1,567,943,667	1,365,599,807
Pacific Gas & Electric	1,513,057,508	1,322,420,585
Texas Co.	1,448,712,495	1,368,132,586
Northwest Bancorporation	1,445,909,421	1,351,987,818
Massachusetts Mutual Life	1,395,228,694	1,312,915,311
Santa Fe Railway	1,379,215,264	1,294,876,489
Irving Trust Co.	1,360,469,826	1,187,464,523
Gulf Oil	1,344,357,584	1,215,890,766
Ford Motor Co.	1,343,349,253	1,149,240,689
Bank of the Manhattan Co.	1,320,605,360	1,232,332,464
Bethlehem Steel	1,314,266,856	1,155,467,610
Penn Mutual Life	1,299,606,607	1,240,665,264
Mutual Benefit Life	1,299,447,693	1,238,351,336
General Electric	1,277,425,808	1,171,278,920
First Bank Stock Corp.	1,272,802,681	1,226,894,671
Marine Midland Corp.	1,266,369,168	1,198,883,891
Union Pacific	1,246,847,105	1,177,095,175
Baltimore & Ohio R.R.	1,243,466,928	1,220,092,569
Standard Oil of California	1,232,953,325	1,157,703,362
Cleveland Trust Co.	1,222,276,248	1,120,007,277
Commonwealth Edison	1,194,038,752	1,114,791,092
C.I.T. Financial Corp.	1,173,740,217	995,650,477
New England Mutual Life	1,170,340,083	1,082,818,347
American Trust Co., San Frisco	1,090,914,491	992,288,274
Sears, Roebuck	1,032,993,934	808,456,884

TOTALS 147,781,904,851 136,730,205,726

Dope Probe

(Continued from Page 3)

the real evidence of a dope ring in league with the police, politicians and shipping operators.

The tape recorded story of a youth who revealed that while he was in the city's Youth House of Detention after being caught with marijuana cigarettes, he saw other inmates continue to be supplied with the drug.

"Reefer" smoking, cocaine and heroine needles, sex orgies, book-making and gun-toting were some of the experiences related by the youth who came from high schools in Brooklyn, Manhattan and the Bronx. Students in Queens high schools are also reported "taped" and their testimony is expected to follow the same pattern.

Marcantonio Urges Real Inquiry

Vito Marcantonio, state chairman of the American Labor Party, said of the dope peddling:

"This monstrous evil exists under the eyes of school officials who are too busy with political witchhunts to do anything about it. It existed under the eyes of a Mayor who is too busy with anti-labor threats against transit workers and with putting over the Dewey-Impellitteri sales tax deal to do anything about it. It exists under the eyes of a police department which is too busy beating and shooting innocent Negroes and Puerto Ricans to do anything about it.

"The current hearing will be merely sham and surface probing unless it comes to grips with the root of the situation—that is, the tieup between bipartisan machine corruption, the underworld of crime and the underworld of Big Business.

"The people will not be satisfied with cute posing pictures and pious generalities by Gov. Dewey and Mayor Impellitteri. Nor will they be fooled by Gov. Dewey's attempt to use the hearings simply as a coverup for his shameful conduct in connection with the Kefauver Committee hearings.

"In common with millions of New Yorkers of all political faiths the American Labor Party demands a thorough Seabury-style inquiry and full-scale effective action against the unholy alliance of crime, Big Business and bipartisan machine corruption."



Trenton

(Continued from Page 3)

had admitted believing "some of the men (defendants)" were guilty at the time he was chosen for the jury back in March.

It was found out later on defense investigation that the slip was due to the clerk's nervousness as only 14 names were found in the box.

Once the court was cleared after the jury filed out policemen were stationed on stairways leading to the courtroom and spectators were barred from keeping a vigil in the courtroom proper. News men could get no explanation for this regulation since it is the general practice for spectators to await a verdict in the courtroom. Another unusual regulation applied here was the one which barred from the courtroom, when the verdict is returned, the relatives of all defendants. This was agreed to by all of counsel on the theory that it would prevent demonstrations.

The clothing of all the defendants was sent by county authority to the home of Mrs. Emma English, mother of Collis, a few days ago. The explanation accompanying the clothes, according to Mrs. English, was that "it will give the men less to take away with them."

In the corridor today, Mrs. English, Mrs. Sarah Forrest and the members of the Thorpe family were awaiting the verdict with the hope of carrying their sons, brothers, nephews and grandchildren home with them. Mrs. English said "they aren't coming back with the verdict until very late tonight, I know. But I would stay here all night for my son." Mrs. Forrest said of her brother-in-law, "I don't care where they carried his clothes. I would take him home right now clothes or no clothes." Mrs. Forrest lives in Newark. Cooper and Wilson have no relatives in Trenton. McKenzie, a nephew of Forrest, would go with the Forrest family.

CLOAK STRIKE SETTLED

(Continued from Page 4)

standards obtained in the piecework (whole garment) shops and section shops where the labor cost per garment often runs half of the former, that has accounted for much of evils of the industry.

When negotiations began a few months ago, ILGWU leaders were ready to submit to the employer demand for a free reign to section work. Resistance from a number of key locals of the ILGWU and the demand for equalization of wage rates forced them to take a middle position on section rates. But while the employers agreed "in principle" to the idea, they changed their mind after a second look on Monday. Whether they gained anything on the point in a two-day holdout will be evident when the impartial chairman makes his decision.

To Ask U S Aide In Louisiana to Drop Ward Case

A direct appeal will be made to federal authorities in Louisiana to drop draft evasion charges against Roosevelt Ward, 21-year old New York State Labor Youth League leader, it was learned yesterday.

Mary Kaufman, Ward's counsel, was scheduled to leave for New Orleans today (Thursday), it was revealed yesterday, as the government sought and got a new postponement at yesterday's hearing before U. S. Commissioner Edward W. McDonald. Asst. U. S. Attorney Mollo said that an indictment expected here Tuesday had not yet arrived from the U. S. Attorney of the Eastern District of Louisiana. The hearing was put off until June 22, 2:30 p.m.

Ward was arrested May 31, without a warrant on the complaint of Louisiana officials that the LYL leader, who registered for the draft in New Orleans, had not reported a change of address here, in New York, where he has lived for several years.

De Valera Regains Eire Premiership

DUBLIN, June 13.—Eamon de Valera, leader of the Fianna Fail Party, regained his post as premier of Ireland tonight by five votes. De Valera won 74 votes in the New Dail (Parliament) to 69 for John A. Costello, of the Fine Gael, which governed Ireland for the past three years.

At Hotel Breslin

The American Peace Crusade is again operating at the Hotel Breslin, 1186 Broadway in preparation for the Chicago Peace Congress which takes place June 29-July 1.

A strike of Breslin workers, has now been settled. For material and information on the Congress, apply at the Breslin at 29th Street and Broadway, Room 1200, Murray Hill 6-9266.

Wedemeyer

(Continued from Page 3)

lations with the Soviet Union, withdraw from Korea, and proceed to get ready for an anti-Soviet war at a time and place chosen by the U. S.

Wedemeyer has been criticized by several senators for this statement—but only because of that part which stipulates that U.S. troops be withdrawn from Korea.

Other Wedemeyer recommendations:

- That the U.S. secure a ring of airbases around the "Russian heartland" so that U.S. planes can pound the Soviet Union with atomic bombs.

- Bomb Chinese cities and institute naval and economic blockade of Chinese ports.

- Rearm Japan and western Germany.

- Together with Chiang Kai-shek sign a peace treaty with Japan, excluding the USSR, People's China and even Britain if that country fails to accept U.S. proposals.

SHIPOWNERS CHARGED BY NMU WITH 'BAD FAITH'

Shipowners yesterday continued to refuse wage increases beyond the government's freeze line, as they went into around-the-clock talks with maritime unions. Federal mediator Harry Winning conducted the sessions. Joseph Curran, president of the National Maritime Union, declared shipowners were not bargaining "in good faith."

On the West Coast, the International Longshoremen's Union, also engaged in last minute negotiations, scheduled stop-work meetings in all ports to report on the bargaining with the Pacific Maritime Association.

The joint union-PMA announcement of the meetings stated that "both parties hope agreement can be reached before the stop work meetings are held."

It was the first sign that some progress had been made in the long bargaining sessions. The ILWU is asking a 30 cent increase, 15 cents an hour wage boost, 10 cents more for a pension plan, and five cents additional for the welfare plan.

Other maritime unions have asked for a 25 percent wage increase, and a 40-hour week for all seamen. The NMU received a counter offer of 3.6 percent increase.

The CIO American Radio Association, the Marine Engineers and the Marine Firemen have not received any offers from West Coast shipowners.

The Marine Cooks and Stewards Union, however, forced offers from the shipowners after a series of East and West Coast stop work meetings by rank and file members last week. No nature of the offers were disclosed.

Brighton Opening of Candy Story Delayed

New Playwrights has postponed the opening date (previously announced as Friday, June 15) of the Brighton production of Candy Story. Ticket purchasers are asked to watch the advertisements for the new opening date.

The Brooklyn box-office is open daily except Monday from 3 to 7 p.m. Call Nightingale 6-9814.

House Group Okays Biggest Tax Bill in U.S. History

WASHINGTON, June 13.—House tax writers gave final approval today to the biggest tax increase in U. S. history.

The record \$7,500,000,000 measure would raise personal income taxes 12½ percent and

sharply increase levies on many consumer items.

The House Ways and Means Committee, which completed work on the huge bill today, will formally send the measure to the House tomorrow where it may come up for action next week.

Lincoln Vets Hit Smith Act Ruling

The executive committee of the Veterans of the Abraham Lincoln Brigade, in a letter to President Truman, yesterday condemned the Supreme Court ruling upholding the Smith Act.

The ruling, it was pointed out, not only violates the First Amendment, but also gives aid and comfort to fascists throughout the world, especially to Franco and his fascist Falange.

"Two of the 11 Communist leaders convicted under the Smith Act," they said, "John Gates and Robert Thompson, honored members of our organization, have twice taken up arms in defense of freedom: once in 1937 against the fascist invaders of Spain, and again in World War II against Hitler, Mussolini and Hirohito."

Clothing ALP to Hear Edwin Smith

Edwin S. Smith, labor leader, will speak at a meeting today of the Men's Clothing Workers ALP, at 77 Fifth Ave., at 5:30 p.m.

Smith will discuss developments in the fight for peace.

Is there another place like Maud's? Maybe, but why take chances?

NORTH BRANCH, SULLY CO., N. Y.
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NOTICE: We will not accept any ad by mail unless accompanied by full payment and copy of the statement printed below with signature of advertiser.

STATEMENT OF POLICY
The Daily Worker and The Worker will not accept an advertisement in which any individual is discriminated against because of color or creed.
—ADVERTISING DEPARTMENT.
The above policy is fully understood by me in placing my advertisement.
Date _____ Signed _____

<p>APARTMENT TO SHARE</p> <p>WOMAN to share 6-room apt., complete privacy. Convenient location. AL 4-9558.</p> <p>FOR SALE</p> <p>(Appliances)</p> <p>PORTABLE WASHER, 6 lbs., automatic pump, on wheels, ideal for small homes, summer vacations, etc. Reg. \$79.95, spec. \$57.50. Standard Brand Dist., 143 4th Ave. (13th and 14th Sts.) GR 3-7819.</p> <p>(Fabrics)</p> <p>CUT, fit and trim, liquidating business. Excellent domestic and imported silks, wools, cottons, coatings, sacrificed far below wholesale. Last Days! 49 E. 8th St., 1 flight up. Open till 6. For evening appointments, phone GR 3-4465 before 9 a.m.</p> <p>SERVICES</p> <p>LITT AUTO REPAIR</p> <p>BODY AND FENDER SHOP. Brakes, clutch, ignition. 252 W. 68th St. 3rd fl. TR 7-2554. Ask for Litt or Jerry.</p> <p>(Radio-TV)</p> <p>EXPERT Radio, phono, TV service. Install FM and 3-speed changers. AL 5-2642.</p>	<p>(Upholstery)</p> <p>SOFA rewebbed, reined springs retied in your home. Reasonable. Furniture repaired, slipcovered, reupholstered. Comradely attention mornings 9-1 HYcanith 8-7887.</p> <p>TRUCKS FOR HIRE</p> <p>MOVING, storage: Rockaway, Long Beach. Low rates. Call JE 6-8000, Ed Wendell.</p> <p>JIMMIE'S pickup, trucking service, small jobs. Shortest notice. Dependable. reliable UN 4-7707.</p> <p>CLASSIFIED ADVERTISING PAYABLE IN ADVANCE</p> <p>RATES: per line</p> <table border="1"> <tr> <th></th> <th>Daily</th> <th>Weekend</th> </tr> <tr> <td>(For Personal Ads)</td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>1 insertion</td> <td>40c</td> <td>60c</td> </tr> <tr> <td>3 consec. insert</td> <td>30c</td> <td>40c</td> </tr> <tr> <td>7 consec. insert</td> <td>25c</td> <td>30c</td> </tr> <tr> <td>(For Commercial Ads)</td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Six words constitute one line</td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> <tr> <td>Minimum charge - 2 lines</td> <td></td> <td></td> </tr> </table> <p>DEADLINES:</p> <p>For the Daily Worker: Previous day at 1 p. m. For Monday's issue: Friday 3 p. m.</p> <p>For the (Weekend) Worker: Previous Wednesday at 4 p. m.</p>		Daily	Weekend	(For Personal Ads)			1 insertion	40c	60c	3 consec. insert	30c	40c	7 consec. insert	25c	30c	(For Commercial Ads)			Six words constitute one line			Minimum charge - 2 lines		
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Howard Selsam Says:

Supreme Court Cannot Change People's Desire for Peace

By Howard Selsam
(Director, Jefferson School of Social Science)

THE SUPREME COURT decision upholding the Smith Act and condemning the 11 Communist leaders to prison is another long stride towards outright and open fascism. The highest court speaking for the Wall St. imperialists, now repudiates the basic teaching of the patriots who founded this nation, namely, that the people have the right to determine the kind of government they want to have.

The Supreme Court, by this infamous decision, now amends the Constitution. It makes the First Amendment read: "Congress shall make no law . . . abridging the freedom of speech, or of the press," except when such freedom is regarded as dangerous by Congress and the courts. The dominant capitalist

and imperialist interests in our country need now only to brand any teaching as dangerous (to them, of course) and they have the right to prohibit its dissemination.

THE RESULT is that we have in this decision the very opposite of what was intended by the great popular movement that wrote this amendment into our Constitution—which, indeed, made this and the other amendments that constitute the Bill of Rights a basic condition for the approval and acceptance of the Constitution.

Thus, in the name of the Constitution, the Supreme Court majority subverted the Constitution, changing it from a popular democratic instrument into its opposite—one in which a minority can decide at will that a given teaching constitutes "a clear and present danger" to

them and is therefore to be prohibited as "unconstitutional" and its advocates imprisoned.

WE MUST ALWAYS keep before our minds the key aspect of the prosecution and condemnation of these leaders. They are charged and found guilty not of any overt acts of any kind but for "conspiring to teach and advocate" Marxist-Leninist social science. This decision seeks to brand all social-economic-political thought that runs counter to the interests of the imperialists a crime against their state. In this way the Supreme Court of the United States once more proves the truth of the Marxist-Leninist teaching that the state is an organ of class power.

But neither the burning of a Reichstag nor such a court decision can change the people's desire for peace, for a better

life. Neither can it change the balance of forces in the world today—a balance increasingly favorable to the great masses of working people of the world, their colonial allies and the Negro people in the U. S.

This court decision can no more change the movement of social forces today than could the decision of the Inquisition against Galileo stop the earth from turning around the sun, or the Dred Scott decision stop the rising struggle against slavery. Like these decisions it can be reversed by the people.

ESPECIALLY infamous in this decision is that the teaching it seeks to imprison is a science, the science of social movement, the laws of social change. This science is a product of the struggles of the working class in all parts of the world over the past two cen-

turies. It is a science of which no previous class has even an inkling. It has been forged out of the experience of the workers and their allies. It can no more be jailed than the working class itself can be jailed, the struggling millions of Asia and Africa, the Latin-American peoples of this hemisphere, and the Negro people of our own country.

But, meanwhile the heroic 11 Communists can be jailed. If they are jailed the liberties of every American are jailed with them. We must not let our Constitution be subverted this way. We must fight for our civil rights, for peace and progress and socialism. And we must work harder than ever to master this Marxist-Leninist science which strikes such terror into the hearts and minds of the imperialists for it is the indispensable guide of the working class.

People's Romania Inspires Young Literary Talents

BUCHAREST. — During 1950 an unusual event took place in the capital of the Romanian People's Republic; almost 200 young writers, poets and novelists gathered to discuss the specific problems of their work.

Most of the participants at this meeting had changed their plow or hammer for the pen, not long ago. In everybody's eyes, one could observe the same robust optimism and the same faith in the new life of the Romanian People's Republic.

In the speeches of each of those who took the floor to discuss problems which were important to them, whether they dealt with their own work or the literature of the country in general, one could see the sincere desire to contribute through writing to the final victory of the working people of Romania in the fight for the construction of socialism.

At this meeting of young writers of the Romanian People's Republic, older writers, already known by the people, also took part. Certain facts recalled by them showed more deeply, through contrast, the new road which Romanian literature is taking today.

In the past, the potential talent of the people was kept from full development by the exploiting classes. The writers who refused to sell their talents died prematurely of illness and misery. But today?

LET'S SELECT only a few of the names which we might meet on the pages of the newspapers and magazines of People's Romanian Republic or at the young writers' meetings.

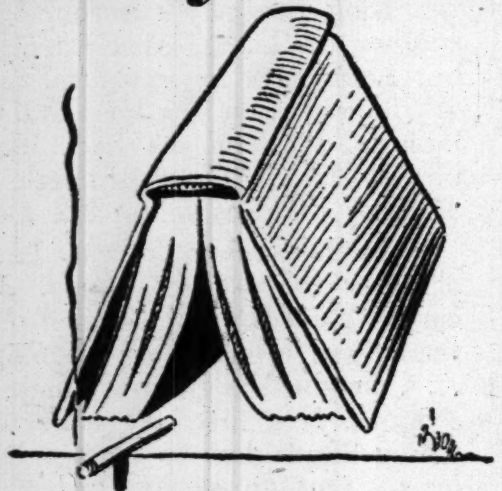
Poet Costin Hancu was a stable boy on a noble's estate. In 1944 he came to Bucharest and was hired as a factory worker. There, his aptitude in literary creation was soon noticed by the "Paun Pincio" literary circle of Bucharest. He was invited to its meetings, where his talent developed quickly.

Today, he is a reporter and has published inspired poems in the Romanian newspapers and magazines.

A similar road was traveled by Constanta Tudorache, a day laborer. Since then, she has written several poems showing great talent and today is a committee member of the writers' union of Romania.

In a recent issue of the literary magazine, "Viata Romaneasca," there was published a moving poem entitled "Youth Brigade" in which is described the wonderful life led by the children on a collective farm.

The author of this poem is Maria Gaetan, a young kindergarten teacher at the "Lenin's Road"



collective farm of Livedea Ilfov. Novelist Siara Hanibal worked at a quarry on the Danube-Black Sea canal project.

Poet Vasile Josif whose first volume of verses has been printed by the "Editura Pentru Literatura si Arta" was a worker in an oil refinery.

Zaharia Rachie, a talented poet, and one of the leaders of the Buzau literary circle, was a hotel worker and night watchman.

THERE DOES not exist today in Romania a province whose capital does not have a literary circle and at least one or two smaller factory circles.

The young talented workers, having first shown their work in the small literary circles, later join the main circle. Here, during the meetings, they read their work, which undergoes critical examination by the members of the circle. At these meetings, the young writer learns the art of writing, and

also, through special courses where theoretical and aesthetic problems are debated, he broadens his knowledge.

The writers' union of Romania actively leads the work of the literary circles, attracting to it the most talented.

In this People's Republic there also exists an organization called "Literary Fund," organized to give financial support to writers. This greatly helps the young talented writers by lending money during the period in which they gather material which they intend to use in their future work.

Very recently, a school of literature was opened where the young writers get valuable guidance from Romania's best writers, critics, and historians.

"Poetry, misery!" had bitterly exclaimed Mihail Eminescu, the great and unhappy poet, in one of his poems. Today, young writers are entirely saved from this fate because the people of Romania have driven out the exploiters, and built themselves a happy life.

The people, through their wonderful deeds, today offer writers an unparalleled source of inspiration, and the people also insure to those dedicated to the art of writing, the best conditions for the fulfillment of their tasks.

This is the explanation of the hitherto unknown blossoming of young literary talents in the Romanian Republic.

LETTER FROM A READER ABOUT 'CANDY STORY'

Editor, Feature Section:

Candy Story is a truly wonderful working class play. My wife and I sat on the edge of our seats throughout the performance, recognizing that what we were seeing was a reflection of real life, a cross section of the lives of real and fine working people engaging in the same struggles and sharing the same hardships as we.

However, while the play represents a tremendous contribution to our growing working class culture there are certain weaknesses, particularly expressions of national chauvinism directed at the Italian people, which do irreparable damage to the otherwise fine content of the play. Furthermore, I feel that a great lack of sensitivity, is revealed by the fact that large numbers of people have seen the play and no one has noticed these glaring expressions of chauvinism

or at least taken the initiative to level criticism at them.

The incidents I refer to arise from the fact that the two Hollywoodish and rather deadly looking goons who brutally beat up the young organizer are obviously identified to the audience as being of Italian descent, and this by the words, "In da la bonza, hit him in da la bonza." In the context of the action I must admit that I felt as if I had been hit in the stomach instead.

That goons exist and beatings occur there is no doubt, but to identify the goons as Italians is to lend support to every lie and distortion propagated by our bourgeois culture, that Italians form the bulk of America's racketeers and underworld characters.

Goons, thugs, finks, etc. are a class phenomenon and can be traced only to the system that creates them and not to any particular nationality.

Considering that the Italian and

Ted Tinsley Says

THE UNDYING BOND

"A WONDERFUL IDEA!" shouted Arch. "It will solve all the problems of the bond drive!"

Edna yawned. "It's too late for wonderful ideas," she said. "I want to go to sleep."

"A Congressman thought of this," Arch explained.

"Well," said Edna, perking up, "if a Congressman thought of a wonderful idea, I want to hear about it."

"It's this way," Arch settled in the armchair and crossed his knees in his most authoritative manner. "If every worker in America received part of his pay in war bonds, this would make the bond drive an immediate success."

"Was this the Congressman's idea?" asked Edna.

"Yes."

"I'm going to bed," She started for the bedroom.

"I'm glad to see you're not critical," said Arch happily. "I wonder when they'll put the idea into operation."

EDNA TURNED BACK, sighing, and sank wearily to the couch. "Next Friday, Arch," she said. "That's when they'll start. You'll get \$42 in cash, and one war bond in your pay envelope."

"Will it fit?" asked Arch.

"They'll make it fit. Then we'll turn in the \$42 cash for the rent."

"Yes," agreed Arch. He began to look slightly puzzled. "But what about food?"

"Maybe we could just go to the A&P, buy our food, and pay with the bond."

"But then we wouldn't get any interest on the bond!"

"True," said Edna. "But the A&P will give us good cash in change so we can buy other things and even go to the movies."

"Well, there you are!" said Arch. "It works smoothly enough."

"Sure it does. It's a wonderful idea. Next week, when we use up the cash, maybe we can pay some instalments on the refrigerator with the bond. And we'll get cash in change. The week after, we can use the bond to pay the gas and electric bill, and we'll still get cash in change."

ARCH ROSE CONTENTEDLY. "I'm going to turn in, too." He yawned. They both went to bed. Arch stretched once, then snapped off the light. Just before he dozed off, Edna murmured, "You buy the bonds, Arch. The A&P, the Bendix Corp., and Consolidated Edison will collect the interest, and the interest will come out of taxes on you. What a wonderful plan!"

ARCH TOSSED ABOUT for a moment. Then Edna heard him getting out of bed and fumbling for his slippers. "I'm going to the kitchen for a glass of milk," he grumbled.

"Pay cash," warbled Edna.

(THANKS to G.A.R. for \$5, and to an anonymous Chicagoan for \$1.)

Jewish people together with the Negro people comprise the majority of New York's working class, one of the most urgent tasks confronting progressives in New York is the achievement of the unity of these three groups. The incident in Candy Story has the reverse effect, that of creating disunity among the Italian and Jewish working people, and further, of giving substance to all the hoary lies leveled at the Italian people.

Let's see these two slanderous characterizations removed from an otherwise great people's production.

Finally, congratulations to all

the competent people that staged and created this wonderful production. Keep up the good work. Sincerely,

Dominic R. Shop Worker

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'MY FIRST LOVE'
ALEXANDER NEVSKY
STANLEY

The Trade Deadline and The Uncertain Yankee

Friday midnight is the major league trading deadline for the year and this last week is known as the "fidgeting period" by the ballplayers. Very few players like to be traded in midseason, unless it's from a hopeless club to a contender. Families must be moved, new orientations and friends made. Here is a look at a Yankee player who is wondering.

FRED SANFORD sat quietly in his dressing stall after his 5 to 1 loss to the Browns Tuesday and "guessed" he had pitched his last game for the world champions.

It had not been a bad game. He had allowed only four hits and three cheap runs. He had walked six but he had a right to be rusty and he should have been encouraged. But he wasn't.

"They're cookin' it up now," he said, laying down a ball he had

just autographed and pointing to the little green door that separates the players' dressing room from manager Casey Stengel's office. Usually the door is left open. But now it was closed.

"I hear the White Sox offered \$25,000 for me," Sanford said glumly, "and this club turned 'em down. They don't want me but they won't give me to anybody else for \$25,000."

"Everybody hears things," Allie Reynolds, who was dressing in the next stall, said. "I don't hear anything."

"You're not listening," Sanford said, laughing. "You're all right. You know you rate in the manager's book."

He picked up another ball and started to sign his name.

"My wife won't come east," he said. "She thinks I'm gonna be traded."

"Don't tell me she hears things

in Salt Lake City, too," Reynolds said.

"I told her to come east," Sanford said. "but she said she wouldn't move until six hours after the trade deadline. She won't even buy a ticket until after the deadline."

Sanford put down the last ball and got up to leave.

"I've changed my mind," he said. "Now I don't much care whether I'm traded or not. I'm 32, not too much longer to go. Maybe I sit around here two or three more years and pick up a couple of World Series checks. Then they say, 'Look at this guy, he's 34—too old' and they dump me. Then nobody wants me because they figure I'm too old."

"It's better if I get a chance to pitch," he went on, after a pause, "if I go somewhere where I can pitch I can hang around the big leagues another five years. Just hanging around here and doin' nothing could kill off two years from my big league career."

"Look," he said, "I pitch today. What am I supposed to do—pitch a three-hit shutout? I worked four innings in the last two weeks. Four innings. And I'm supposed to pitch a three-hit shutout today."

He picked an autographed ball out of the box and headed for the clubhouse door.

"I hope everything turns out all right," Reynolds said.

"I don't know what's right," Sanford said. "Stay here and not pitch and go somewhere and pitch. I want to pitch but I'd like to stay here."

"These last four days before the trade deadline are rough," he said sadly. "To a few guys it don't matter. But to a lotta guys they're the toughest days they spend in baseball."

STANDINGS

(Not Including Yesterday)			
AMERICAN LEAGUE			
	W.	L.	G.B.
Chicago	34	14	—
New York	32	19	3½
Boston	29	22	6½
Cleveland	28	23	7½
Detroit	25	23	9
Washington	18	31	16
St. Louis	18	34	18
Philadelphia	15	34	19½

GAMES TODAY			
St. Louis at New York, 2:30			
Chicago at Washington (night)			
Cleveland at Philadelphia (night)			
Detroit at Boston			

NATIONAL LEAGUE			
	W.	L.	G.B.
Brooklyn	32	18	—
New York	28	26	6
Cincinnati	25	24	6½
St. Louis	26	25	6½
Boston	26	26	7
Philadelphia	24	27	8½
Chicago	22	25	8½
Pittsburgh	19	31	13

GAMES TODAY			
Brooklyn at St. Louis			
New York at Cincinnati			
Boston at Pittsburgh			
Philadelphia at Chicago			

LEADERS

NATIONAL LEAGUE						
PLAYER AND CLUB	G	AB	R	H	E	Pct.
Musial, St. Louis	49	179	36	68	380	
Robinson, Brooklyn	50	184	38	69	375	
Elliott, Boston	49	173	33	60	347	
Ashburn, Philadelphia	51	213	28	73	343	
Schoendienst, St. Louis	35	141	27	48	340	

AMERICAN LEAGUE						
PLAYER AND CLUB	G	AB	R	H	E	Pct.
Minoso, Chicago	47	149	48	54	362	
Fain, Philadelphia	49	182	24	65	357	
Fox, Chicago	50	188	36	67	356	
Coleman, St. Louis	49	174	29	60	345	
DiMaggio, Boston	52	230	40	79	344	

HOME RUNS		RUNS BATTED IN	
Hodges, Dodgers	19	Robinson, W. Sox	51
Kiner, Pirates	15	Williams, R. Sox	50
Westlake, Pirates	15	Snider, Dodgers	43
Snider, Dodgers	13	Rosen, Indians	42

'Right Price' Can Buy Browns, Says DeWitt

Co-owner Bill De Witt of the St. Louis Browns said yesterday he will sell the club "if anyone comes along with an attractive offer, otherwise the Browns will

on the scoreboard

by lester rodney

A Lot of Fights . . .

JOE LOUIS WEIGHED 211 and one quarter . . . as they stepped out of the State Building the sky was cold and gray and the rain was falling, it looked like there might be a postponement but you couldn't tell, they would weigh it close for what they had in the till and what they could get or lose by 24 hour's delay . . . then they had to check with the theatres in Albany, Chicago and other cities where the TV picture was being piped in, cash on the line at the box-office after the movie customers were cleared out.

Joe Louis is 37 and looks just about that. . . . May 13, 1914, Lexington, Ala., the book says. His mother, daughter of a slave, had taken the family to Detroit, on a shoestring. Joe got a job in River Rouge, heavy work, moving big pieces for small pay and long hours. "He'd come home from work dead tired," his mother, Mrs. Lily Brooks told me much later. "Eat some supper and go on back to the gymnasium. All that foolishness about being a natural and born fighter . . . nothing comes natural without hard work and I saw my son work hard at it and get mighty discouraged and keep going."

The name Joe Louis first began registering around New York in 1935. June of that year he came here for the first time to fight Primo Carnera, the man mountain ex-champion. Behind him was a growing record of knockouts in Chicago, Detroit, Pittsburgh, Dayton, Flint, Peoria, Kalamazoo. . . . Jack Kracken, Willie Davis, Larry Udell, Jack Kranz, Buck Everett, Alex Borchuk, Art Sykes, Stanley Poredok, Charley Massera, Lee Ramage, Patsie Perroni, Natie Brown, Roscoe Toles, the names were getting to mean a little something . . . how good was this 21 year old? He knocked out Carnera in the sixth. In Readers Digest, John B. Kennedy wrote an excited article "Why Joe Louis Must Never Be Champion." Riots and all that.

King Levinsky one round in Chicago, then back here against another ex-champ, Max Baer. They say Baer quit in that fight, but Louis says he never hit anyone so hard so often and in the 4th Baer was on one knee and just stayed there till ten. "If I was faking I'd go on my back like an actor or something," he said bitterly later, "I was through, couldn't defend myself, one more of those punches might kill me, for what?"

In December it was Paulino Uzcudun, who later was to chauffer the fascist Franco. Uzcudun, never floored in a long career, stayed behind a shell of arms and shoulder for four rounds then there was a slight opening and the Louis right shot through . . . maybe the hardest single punch of any. He went down in sections, face first, the count could have been forty. In '36 the young Louis lost to Max Schmeling. He still had something to learn. Out on his feet from the 4th on, he finally went down before the experienced right hand puncher from Germany in the 12th. The next fight he lost was to Ezzard Charles in 1950, fourteen years later.

A TWO MONTHS layoff, then it was Sharkey, Ettore, Brescia and Simms, Ketchel and a decision over the bicycling Bob Pastor, one of many weird and unorthodox styles he ran into as fighters increasingly tried to just last the distance. Second time around he always caught them. . . . Pastor, Godoy . . . and Schmeling. On June 22 in Chicago he knocked out the game Jim Braddock and became the youngest heavyweight champion in history. In Harlem that night a provocatively large detail of cops did their best to supply "Readers Digest" with its riot. Down Seventh Ave. a parade formed and the cops gave up.

Twenty-five times he defended his title—and won. No other champ ever took them all on. Dempsey defended seven times.

Schmeling got his return match, his chance to do it again, for the championship, in June, 1938, at Yankee Stadium before 90,000. There started to be a boycott of the fight because Schmeling was now an avowed Nazi, but too many people wanted to see it—they sensed what was coming, and even the boycotters gave it up and bought tickets. The one-round knockout echoed around the world. "It was the only time I ever fought that I was really angry," said Louis. Schmeling had been popping off about ending "the black dynasty." He hung the swastika right on his chin . . . and the hardest and fastest punching heavy of all time connected.

Farr, Mann, Thomas, Schmeling, Lewis, Roper, Galento, Pastor again, Godoy, Paycheck, Godoy again, McCoy, Burman, Dorazio, Simon, Musto, Buddy Baer, Conn, Nova, Buddy Baer again, Simon again, then the war. . . . Afterward it was never quite the same in the ring.

The outlines of a "career." Joe is bald on top and pretty slow. The venom that had to lay low is creeping out on some typewriter keys again.

There was a youngster in my outfit from Alabama who was weaned on white supremacy and was puzzled and shaken up by Joe Louis being the most superior of all . . . "he's from Alabama," he told me. "Did you see him knock out that lousy Schmeling. . . . Maybe it didn't mean anything."

There was a sneering little item in a South Carolina paper once about a Negro going to his execution and shouting "Joe Louis, save me!"

The balding figure of Louis disappeared in the car in the rain. Fight off till tomorrow night. In "Scottsboro Boy," Heywood Patterson wrote . . . "When Joe Louis fought, the guards, they wouldn't let us talk about it. They shut off all radios and made us stay in our cells. We couldn't get caught talking about the fight. The bad feeling always worked up a few days before each fight . . . we stuck with Joe. The feeling always got deep and rotten inside the prison because Joe stood for something. . . ."

From Baltimore yesterday comes the story of cops breaking up a softball game between crewmen from a Navy ship and a Negro team. The guys are getting oriented on what the war in Korea is about.

What Joe Louis meant to the youth of our country was what the good words in our Constitution and Bill of Rights and July Fourth speeches tell about. It has to be fought for. It's what our great country has to stand for once again.

remain just where they are—with us."

De Witt, who runs the club with his younger brother, Charlie, insisted the Browns are "not on the verge of being sold."

He said however, he understood

Bill Veeck, ex-president of the Cleveland Indians, was trying to "round up a syndicate" to purchase the Browns.

"When and if Veeck does get this syndicate together," De Witt said, "we will listen to his offer just as we would listen to any offer."

FIGHT OFF TILL TONITE

The 15-round heavyweight contenders' fight between Joe Louis and Lee Savold at the Polo Grounds was postponed until tonight because of rain. The postponement was announced by the International Boxing Club an hour and a half after Louis and Savold had weighed in for the bout yesterday.

Rain began falling as the weigh-in ceremonies were held and the IBC decided on the postponement when the weather bureau forecast rain throughout the afternoon and evening.

The forecast called for clearing weather before noon today.

Louis had an advantage of 21¼ pounds over Savold, weighing

RAIN HAILED . . .

"Pennies from heaven," was the verdict of IBC's Harry Markson, who saw the postponement building up the gate. About 15,000 had been expected last night for the TV-less go. Veteran boxing writers Al Buck of the Post, and Lewis Burton of the Journal-American, picked Savold to win by a knockout.

21¼ pounds against Savold's 190.

While they stepped on the scales in the New York State Building, a light rain fell outside.

Louis weighed three pounds more than had been expected. His weight was the heaviest for any of his comeback fights except for the first two with Ezzard Charles and Cesar Brion. He scaled 218 for Charles last September and 216 for Brion in November.

Savold weighed exactly the same as on March 19, 1948, when he knocked out Gino Buonvino in 54 seconds of the first round at Madison Square Garden, establishing a main event kayo record for that boxing center. He scaled two pounds less than on June 6, 1950, when, in his last fight, he knocked out Bruce Woodcock in the fourth round at London.

Chairman Eddie Eagan of the New York Boxing Commission presided at the weigh-in and announced there would be no necessity for a second weigh-in today.

Louis returned to his camp at Pompton Lakes, N. J., from where he drove in for the scaling ceremony. Savold, quartered in a downtown hotel, planned to take limbering exercises at a downtown gym.

GIANTS WIN

CINCINNATI, June 13.—The Giants took a firmer hold on second with another victory here today, winning 5-2 as Spence and Maglie turned in perfect relief work. Lockman knocked in the first two tallies, one with his 4th homer, a long blast. Westrum's hit broke the tie.

SCORES

AMERICAN LEAGUE			
Detroit	000	000	000-0 5 0
Boston	010	000	01x-2 6 0
Trout (3-7) and Ginsberg; Wight (3-4) and Moss.			

St. Louis at New York, rain.
Chicago at Washington, rain.
Cleveland at Philadelphia, rain.

NATIONAL LEAGUE			
New York	100	001	030-5 7 1
Cincinnati	000	002	000-2 5 2
Kennedy, Spencer (6) Maglie (8) and Westrum; Blackwell (7-5) and Scheffing. Winning pitcher, Spencer (3-1). Home run—Lockman (4th).			

Philadelphia	000	110	021-5 11 1
Chicago	000	000	000-0 4 4

Roberts (7-5) and Seminick, Klippstein, Kelly (9) and Walker. Losing pitcher—Klippstein (3-3).

Boston at Pittsburgh, rain.
Brooklyn at St. Louis, nite.

TUESDAY NITE

GAME BRIEFS

Dodgers 6, Cards 2. Bats bark back into action as western trip starts auspiciously with Preacher Roe coasting to ninth straight. Robinson belts seventh with one one, and drives in another with terrific double to center. Hodges hits 19th, before big, noisy crowd with usual divided allegiance. Musial four for four.

Giants 6, Reds 3. Monte Irvin unloads bullet home run with two on in 10th off Raffensberger to win for relief pitcher Gettel, who hurls two-hit ball for five innings, fans seven. Mays still on upbeat with solid double leading to run, two deliberate walks, robbed by Stallcup of another hit.

Braves 13, Pirates 3. Sain wins, he and Gordon HR.

Chisox 3, Senators 0. Lead now 3½, Kretlow beats Marrero, perfect night puts Minoso back on top of league hitters.

Indians 8, A's 6. Feller wins ninth, though he needs help from Brissie, Garcia. Al Rosen back, rbis 4 with double, homer.

Tigers 7, Bosox 3. Gray wins, Taylor routed.